

Program Abstracts

Plenary Panel, Monday, 9:00 am – 10:15 am

Linking Physical Science and Social Science: DNA Databases and Criminal Behavior

New York City Police Department's DNA Initiatives and Their Potential Contributions to Social Science Research

Maureen E. Casey

These DNA initiatives include the outsourcing of a backlog of approximately 16,000 rape kits, better coordination in the collection of suspect and crime scene samples, enhanced department-wide training, and the expansion of testing and analysis capabilities. As a result of these steps, we may be able to learn more about the nature of recidivism and its impact on the criminal justice system. The results of our backlog project may provide us with the data needed to specify those crimes that result in the higher rates of recidivism. By expanding our capabilities in the collection and analysis of DNA samples at crime scenes and from offenders, which would result in more data bank profiles, we will be able to solve crime more quickly and more reliably, thus reducing future victimization.

The Florida DNA Experience

David Coffman

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement's thoughts on and experiences in developing Florida's DNA Convicted Offender program will be presented. The goal of this presentation is to provide the state's perspective on building and maintaining a successful DNA Investigative Support Database. In addition, the department's database experiences over the past 11 years will be shared. This presentation will also discuss the trend in Florida, as well as other states, to adopt an inclusive approach regarding the types of offenses that are included in offender databases. The benefits of a comprehensive DNA database are demonstrated by quick resolution of violent and property crimes, and a reduction in victimization to the citizens of and visitors to Florida.

UK National DNA Database: Its Application in Crime Detection

David J. Werrett

This paper will explore the use of intelligence information derived by databases in the investigation and prosecution of violent crime in the UK. Recent changes in the law that have widened these powers will be discussed.

Concurrent Panels, Monday, 10:30 am – 12:00 pm

Making Eyewitness Evidence Work

Legal System's Response to Eyewitness Research

James M. Doyle

The legal system faces special challenges in utilizing the statistical, probability-based findings of scientific psychology in the clinical, diagnostic task of determining guilt and innocence facing the courts and police. The distinct uses of scientific psychology in eyewitness error-prevention and in eyewitness error diagnosis is discussed. The legal system's successes and failures in error prevention and diagnosis are assessed, and potential topics for further inquiry are identified.

Scientifically-Based Methods of Interviewing Eyewitnesses

Ronald P. Fisher

Although interviewing cooperative witnesses is a key element in criminal investigation, American police receive precious little training to develop this skill. They are considerably less adept than their British counterparts, and they make predictable, avoidable errors that undermine the success of their investigations. In the past decade, social scientists have made considerable progress in this area, developing scientifically based interviewing procedures that have been demonstrated to increase dramatically the amount and quality of information elicited from cooperative eyewitnesses. Although most of this research was developed in the U.S., supported by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), American police have not incorporated the resulting knowledge as effectively as have British police. This likely reflects institutional differences between American and British police, specifically, their relationship to academic research. Recently, NIJ distributed to American police *Eye Witness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement*, a scientifically validated set of principles that has the potential to improve police investigations. Whether American police make optimal use of this document will likely reflect institutional views of the relation between police practice and academic research.

Psychological Science Research on Eyewitness Identification

Gary L. Wells

Psychological scientists have used experimental methods to find ways to improve the accuracy of eyewitness identification evidence. These findings, along with case studies of mistaken identification, have led to powerful recommendations regarding eyewitness evidence. The National Institute of Justice has played a critical role in bringing together police, defense lawyers, prosecutors, and psychological scientists to promote better practices in the collection and preservation of eyewitness evidence. The resulting *Guide for Law Enforcement on eyewitness evidence* published in 1999 has had a significant impact on the emerging policies of police regarding eyewitness identification procedures in the United States. The upcoming release of a training guide in 2001 should further advance the interests of justice in this domain. The role of social science in this process is discussed.

Use of the ADAM System to Study the Dynamics of Local Drug Markets

Dynamics of Heroin Markets: Looking at ADAM Data in Five Cities

Dana Hunt

With the introduction of a section in the new Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program instrument on drug markets, we are able to look at the dynamics of heroin markets in different areas of the country. While heroin is a relatively low incident drug in ADAM in many sites (compared to marijuana and cocaine), it is traditionally a stable part of the drug trade. Selecting five ADAM sites in which market activity for heroin is high and for which there are prior ethnographic and/or other data on heroin markets, this paper looks at the current heroin market in those sites and examines any changes in the market in terms of kinds of buys, prices and units of sale, and characteristics of both users and sellers.

Using ADAM to Inform Research on Drug Markets

William Rhodes

The National Research Council has recently noted that the supply-side (law enforcement) has received the most operational funding, while the demand-side (treatment and prevention) has received the least operational funding, in the war on drugs. In research, however, the funding priorities are reversed. Very little is spent researching the effectiveness of supply-side anti-drug activity. The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program (ADAM) is a notable exception. Roughly one-third of the ADAM instrument is devoted to questions about drug market activity. Furthermore, NIJ has supported research to weight data from a sample of arrestees to reflect market behavior by drug users in the community. One more important development is that ADAM has been designed to complement data from the System to Retrieve Drug Evidence, and thereby, to further advance the science of estimating illicit drug prices. This session will explain and illustrate these important developments.

Changing Characteristics of Local Crack Cocaine Markets: The 1995 Drug Market Addendum vs. 2000 ADAM Data

Bruce Taylor

Prior research suggests that drug markets change and evolve over time. Crack markets in the 1990s were documented to be violent, unstable, and of the open air variety. This research explores whether these and other characterizations of crack markets in 1995 still hold today in five large urban centers (Manhattan, Washington D.C., Portland, San Diego, and San Antonio). This study makes use of archived data collected by the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program in 1995, as part of the ONDCP sponsored drug market procurement addendum. These data are compared to the same set of cities in the year 2000 ADAM Program, which now collects data on drug markets as part of its core collection. Key changes to be examined include the transaction modality ("cash" or "non-cash" transactions), type of sale or exchange (shared, sold), extent of activity (amounts sold/shared/traded), mechanism of exchange (via beeper, through runner, direct), technological innovations and location of the exchange (public place, house connections, storefront). Statistical models estimate and control for sampling and other differences across the two years of data collection.

National Evaluation of Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative

Challenges and Opportunities in the National Evaluation of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative

Pamela K. Lattimore

The Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) Initiative is a ambitious effort by the U.S. Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services to provide a comprehensive, community-wide approach to promote healthy childhood development and mental health and to address problems of school violence and drug abuse. Seventy-seven sites nationwide have been provided funding to support programs and policies in the six major areas – school safety; safe school policies; education reform; alcohol, tobacco or drug use (ATOD); and violence prevention and intervention, and early childhood and mental health. The national evaluation of this broad-based initiative is designed to address the following research questions: (1) how, and at what costs, did the SS/HS initiative affect the local planning and implementation of comprehensive, integrated strategies to provide for healthy child and adolescent development and a safe school environment? and, (2) what is the impact of the Initiative on healthy child and adolescent development and a safe school environment? Specific objectives include identifying the impact of the Initiative on school crime, violence and ATOD, and measuring the provision of programs and services leading to healthy children.

This presentation will describe the development and implementation of an evaluation strategy for measuring the implementation and impact of the broad-based SS/HS Initiative. Thirteen surveys have been developed and administered to a range of stakeholders in the 77 SS/HS sites. Data are being collected from students; teachers; principals; school-based coordinators/specialists for mental health, substance abuse prevention and violence prevention; SS/HS coalition/partnership members; and SS/HS project directors. Case study, focus groups, and economic data collection activities are also planned in some sites. In addition, a special study of early childhood activities is underway in selected sites.

Challenges of the national evaluation have included reconciliation of the evaluation objectives of multiple federal funding agencies, negotiations with Institutional Review Boards and the Office of Management and Budget, and elicitation of cooperation from more than 1,800 schools across the nation. The opportunities presented by the evaluation are extensive, including (1) working with multiple providers and local evaluators in the 77 SS/HS sites; (2) collecting extensive data from multiple sources that pertain to some of the most serious public problems facing communities; and (3) developing a framework within which to study the implementation of a broad-based, multi-domain focused program for children and the community. This presentation will provide insight into these challenges and opportunities, as well as describe the status of the evaluation.

Implementing a Community-Based Evaluation of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative

Sharon Telleen

The Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) Initiative funded by the U.S. Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services is evaluated through a national evaluation effort as well as local evaluations at each of the sites. The national and local evaluations were designed to be complementary. The location evaluations are site specific and provide detailed information about the quantity and quality of the interventions. This will provide information to inform the outcome evaluation at the site as well as the cross-site findings in the national

evaluation. The local data will help explain differences between sites.

The local sites identify key issues that adversely affect child health and safety particular to each community. In one community it may be adolescent drug use and experimentation. In another it may gang recruitment and easy availability of guns. The local sites also identify the key strengths of the communities, those areas that promote the safety and healthy development of children and adolescents within that community.

Six elements comprise the SS/HS Initiative. These are: (1) school partnership with local law enforcement and design of school security measures and crisis management; (2) violence prevention and alcohol and other drugs prevention and intervention; (3) community mental health prevention and treatment intervention services; (4) early childhood psychosocial and emotional development services; (5) educational reform to increase attendance and graduation rates and decrease the dropout rate; and 6) district-wide policies with clear standards of student behavior and discipline codes.

The site in Cicero, Illinois has seen a dramatic increase in the number of gangs and use of guns by adolescents. As a result, the project identified key indicators of violent behaviors for surveillance, prevalence, and incidence reports within the schools and surrounding area.

Within each of the six elements local evaluators and project directors specify the desired outcomes and identify the best practices in order to design interventions to achieve those outcomes. Through the use of logic models that describe each component of the intervention, local evaluators develop the research questions, project outcomes and the variables, and prepare instruments needed to measure the outcomes. In addition, the local evaluation addresses the integration of services within a community and the development of collaborative partnerships that will be sustained beyond the grant.

Challenges in Evaluating the Early Childhood Component of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative

Ina Wallace

Wisely, the federal government has recognized that the attainment of healthy students and safe schools begins long before formal school entry. In their design of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) Initiative, the government requires each grantee to have programs in place that address early childhood psychosocial and emotional development, along with programs and strategies to address the other critical domains. Yet, the evaluation of the early childhood component of the initiative presents many challenges. This presentation is designed to describe the complexities of the SS/HS early childhood evaluation and the strategies proposed for meeting these challenges.

First, the grantees are school districts along with community partners such as departments of health, law enforcement, social services, and mental health. Some early childhood programs may be developed by the health department and involve home visitation to expectant or new mothers. Other local educational associations (LEAs) may develop training programs for preschool teachers or provide young children direct services such as Head Start. Our evaluation must recognize the multi-systemic nature of early childhood programs and build strategies for capturing who is receiving the services and outcome measures that cross-cut differences in recipients. Secondly, the ultimate beneficiaries of SS/HS programs are the children. Measuring outcomes in a population that vary in age or may not even be born when the programs begin provides challenges to developing an assessment strategy. This challenge can be minimized if an outcome evaluation that is based on developmental theory is designed. The strategy must recognize what is known about how children develop and what factors promote or impede

competence in youngsters. This will entail measuring those factors that are critical for early development and outcomes among children and their caregivers.

There are also practical problems in this evaluation. The other components of the initiative are focused on schools, students, and school personnel, known populations located in readily definable entities. In contrast, it is not clear how to gain access to the early childhood program recipients, who may not receive services in schools or may only be indirectly receiving services. In addition, many of the preschool parents – the likely focus of the evaluation – are non-English speakers, which both limits the kinds of assessments and necessitates translation or bilingual interviewers. Finally, the range of different programs in 77 sites is enormous. To deal with these practical problems local evaluators collaborate with a limited number of sites that form a representative sample.

Police Response to Gangs

Policing Gangs in an Era of Community Policing: Structural and Organizational Impediments to Change

Charles M. Katz

The presentation focuses on the nature, characteristics, and scope of police gang control efforts through a consideration of police gang units and their relation to community policing. In doing so, researchers rely heavily on data that were collected as part of three federally funded studies that examined the police response to gangs in six cities – Albuquerque, New Mexico; Inglewood, California; Junction City (a pseudonym); Las Vegas, Nevada; Mesa, Arizona; and Phoenix, Arizona. Three topics will be covered in the presentation. First, the presentation discusses the theoretical foundations of police gang units and then the emergence of police gang units and some of their organizational features and practices. Second, presenters will describe and assess alternative organizational models of police gang units, their defining characteristics, and the implications of such models on police culture and behavior. Third, the presentation will discuss these models in light of community policing and conclude with some comments on improving the effectiveness of police gang units in light of community policing principles and practices.

Specialized Gang Units: Form and Function Within Community Policing

Deborah Lamm Weisel

Findings are presented from a study of police responses to gang problems in Indianapolis and San Diego, describing the specific activities carried out by gang units. The study examined the functions and activities of the gang unit, outcomes and measures to determine their attainment, how gang unit personnel spend time, extent and nature of gang unit interaction with the community, at-risk or gang-involved youth or adults, and the fit of the gang unit into the community-oriented mission of the police agency. The research used qualitative analysis of police department procedures and practices, and extensive field observation of gang personnel. The project included extensive interviews with police leaders and other personnel in each agency to determine the rationale for gang-control policies.

Applications of Technology and Innovation in Policing

Evaluating the Impact of Orthophotography on Improving Police Officer's Understanding of Maps

Philip Canter

The Baltimore County Police Department, in partnership with Dr. Keith Harries of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, explored whether the use of various geographic themes, such as digital orthophotographics and building footprints, improved a police officer's interpretation of crime maps. The demonstration project, called OPRA (orthophotographic representation and analysis), was funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The OPRA project proposed that the visualization and spatial analysis of crime and crime-related data would be enhanced by the integration of large scale aerial orthophotography. Police officers patrolling the study area were individually surveyed about their ability to read and interpret different types of crime maps, ranging from traditional centerline maps to aerial photographs and building footprints. The maps were displayed at two different scales in an attempt to measure any "scale effect" associated with different thematic layers. A global positioning system (GPS) was also used to improve the geographic accuracy of crime locations relative to geographically accurate aerial photographs and planimetrics. The survey revealed that most officers found aerial photographs and building footprints did improve their ability to read and interpret a crime map. The use of GPS to identify crime locations, particularly in relation to more accurate geographic features, demonstrated an improvement over address matched point locations. Significant improvements in geographic accuracy and map interpretation were reported for commercial robbery offense locations using coordinates obtained from a GPS. The OPRA project demonstrated the utility of GPS as a tool for obtaining accurate geographic coordinates for crime mapping.

Can Forms-Scanning Software Streamline Crime Data Collection?

Bryan Vila

Analyzing crime or applying crime mapping at more than a rudimentary level requires quality data entry, computer systems, mapping expertise, and analysis by professional researchers. This presentation reports on an evaluation of the utility, feasibility, and cost effectiveness of using TELEform, the leading forms-recognition software, to input data directly from police reports and then export the data to a standard PC-based database. Such a capability might help bring quality crime mapping and analysis within the reach of more police agencies by helping to streamline crime data entry. In brief, the results were:

User-friendliness: The software is as user friendly as common PC database programs and the learning curve is similar. Both the user interface and error-checking routines are intuitive.

Stability: The software appears to be stable and reliable when used on a desktop PC equipped with a scanner and document feeder as well as software commonly used for crime analysis, mapping and reporting.

Utility with police reports: In experimental trials using police field incident report forms from different agencies that contained various types of common data-entry fields, TELEform was able to scan data directly from batches of police reports that had been filled out (hand-printed) by officers. **Superiority to manual entry and error correction:** Forms that took longer to enter manually also tended to take longer for TELEform to input – but the forms-scanning software was 12.8 percent faster. Forms scanning was as accurate as manual entry by

experienced operators.

Economy: TELEform is a potentially cost-effective method for entering data into a computerized database from paper police report forms. Actual cost effectiveness for a specific organization will depend on price paid for software and training, local overhead costs, average number of forms processed and how long the software will be used. Despite the utility and potential cost-effectiveness of forms-scanning software, it may not be the best solution to the data-entry problems faced by most policing organizations – direct data entry without the use of paper forms. However, forms-scanning software may provide a viable alternative for agencies that are unready or unable to convert to a paperless reporting environment in the near future. In fact, the process of developing and refining both the core database and the error-checking criteria for each field into which data would be exported from the forms-scanning software might ease the transition toward direct data entry. Other issues and advantages associated with streamlining data collection in police agencies also are discussed.

Locally Initiated Research Partnerships

Research Partnerships with Police Departments

Thomas McEwen

The Institute for Law and Justice, Inc. (ILJ) has completed an evaluation of the Locally Initiated Research Partnership (LIRP) program supported over the last few years by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). The program sponsored over 40 local projects that called for joint research efforts between police agencies and research organizations (either university based or private). The uniqueness of the program was that all steps of the research – from problem identification to interpretation of results – were to be jointly accomplished by key staff from the police agency and the local research group. This approach differs from the traditional approach in which researchers play the predominant role in all research steps. The aim of the evaluation was to identify key factors that were important for successful research collaborations between police agencies and researchers. During the evaluation, it was found that one of the major obstacles faced in the program was development of a long-term strategy for continuing joint research after the termination of the grant. This talk will discuss the factors needed for successful local collaborations and, more importantly, will present a model for long-term collaborative success. The model calls for a formal memorandum of understanding between the agencies, with selected on-going research activities as a foundation.

Strategic Approaches to Community Safety as Practitioner-Researcher Collaboration: Indianapolis Experience

Edmund F. McGarrell

The National Institute of Justice's Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative seeks to increase practitioner-researcher collaboration through the application of a formal problem-solving process to local crime problems. This presentation focuses on the application of this model in Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership (IVRP) is focused on reducing homicide and serious gun violence. The presentation discusses the multi-agency structure of the IVRP and works through the problem solving steps of analysis, intervention, and assessment. Findings from the evaluation component of the project are included.

Partnerships Between Practitioners and Researchers: Crossing the Divide, Building Common Ground

Richard L. Wood

Increasingly, university-based researchers and law enforcement practitioners are collaborating to increase our body of knowledge about law enforcement, knowledge that shapes both immediate law enforcement decision making, longer-term political decision making, and scholarly writing that shapes the future of law enforcement. Many of these “research partnerships” have been established and funded under the auspices of the National Institute for Justice. Given the current emphasis on basing law enforcement leadership on better empirical knowledge of communities, crime patterns, and police behavior – and the limitations of many agencies in financing and sustaining a strong in-house research capacity – such research partnerships are likely to play an increasingly important role in shaping the direction of law enforcement. This presentation will highlight the mutual advantages, unique challenges and pitfalls, and the useful knowledge possible through such collaboration, drawing on examples from a five year old (and continuing) research partnership between the Albuquerque Police Department and the University of New Mexico.

Concurrent Panels, Monday, 1:45 pm – 3:15 pm

Space-Aged Teleforensics

Defining the “Tele” in Teleforensics

Carl M. Selavka

Crime scenes are characterized by their uniqueness, chaos, and temporal friability. Investigations have only one chance to protect the scene, properly process it for the probative information it may contain, and to preserve the images of the scene for future review. Something goes wrong with one or more elements of this process at every scene, despite the best efforts and intentions of those involved.

The goals of the “Tele” component of the NIJ/NASA/Law Enforcement Teleforensics collaboration seek – in combination – to create a higher level of available competence at crime scenes. To summarize these goals, our team seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

(1) Use digital capture devices to document crime scenes and other evidence with adequate resolution for real-time, remote review.

(2) Use telecommunication means including land-line, cellular, and satellite transmissions to allow for remote, real-time access.

(3) Employ captured images to allow remote expertise to contribute to the proper investigation of a crime scene, and after-action review for purposes of training, proficiency assessment, and quality enhancement.

(4) Establish standards for documentation, review, and use of captured information. These standards must contribute to the on-going, iterative process of crime scene investigation quality infrastructure development.

The focus of this presentation will include the mobile unit being developed by the New York State Police, results from initial “proof of concept” tests performed, and a related project by the Massachusetts State Police involving the use of similar technologies for Mass Disasters and the investigation of possible deployment of weapons of Mass Destruction.

Space-Aged Teleforensics: Non-Destructive Analysis of Forensic Evidence at Crime Scenes

Jacob I. Trombka

A Working Group of NASA scientists and law enforcement professionals has been established to develop and implement a “teleforensic” feasibility demonstration program. The Working Group has focused its efforts on developing non-destructive techniques for the analysis of physical evidence at crime scenes. In particular, it has concentrated efforts on studying the use of portable x-ray fluorescence analysis systems to identify gunshot residues, primer residues, blood, and semen at crime scenes. The proposed design of a field unit is based on systems initially developed for the planetary exploration program. X-ray fluorescence analysis will be used, for example, for the non-destructive detection of gunshot and primer residue as an aid in the identification of a shooter or shooters in drive-by shootings and to assist in determining whether a killing is murder or suicide.

Tribal Crime and Justice Issues

Pilot Study of the Relationship of Alcohol and Drugs to Crime Among Adult American Indians: Prevalence and Methodological Study

Philip A. May, J. Phillip Gossage

This study is intended to clearly define the relationship between alcohol and/or other drugs and crime among American Indians. Most previous studies report data which pertain to what are primarily alcohol-only crimes such as intoxicated in public or illegal possession of alcoholic beverages on a reservation, and they are generally small studies utilizing retrospective examinations of existing police, court, or coroner records. This study is both retrospective and prospective and specifically addresses the true prevalence of alcohol and drug-related crimes of all types and the situational circumstances immediately preceding these crimes. This study attempts to provide a methodology for the systematic and objective, empirical study of alcohol and drug involvement in crime in two Indian communities. We proposed a rigorous, scientific study of a large sample (N = ~1,000) which explores commonalities and differences among men and women who are arrested for alcohol- and drug-related crimes. A variety of important data are collected from individuals who agree to participate in the study including: demographic; cultural; history of substance use; readiness to change substance using behaviors; intelligence, impulsivity; and data to assess the likelihood of criminal recidivism.

Arrest data from the past two years suggested that approximately 3,500 individuals would be arrested during the period of this study at Site 1. However, as of the end of April 2001, arrests were substantially below projections (anticipated to date: 71 percent of 3,500, actual 27 percent). The vast majority of arrests were alcohol-related (78.1%). Mean blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) at time of arrest for 33 arrestees at Site 1 was 0.16 (range 0.077 - 0.26). For Site 2, arrest data from the past two years suggested that approximately 540 individuals would be arrested during the period of the study. As of the end of April, arrests at Site 2 were ahead of expectations (projected to date: 46.1 percent, actual 57.6 percent). While the percent of alcohol-related crimes for Site 2 was 10 percent lower than for Site 1 (68.7%), the mean BAC at time of arrest for 53 arrestees was substantially higher at 0.23 (range 0.022 - 0.42).

A snapshot of data from the first subjects agreeing to be interviewed (N=37) revealed that 73 percent were male. Mean age was 31.1 (range 18 - 53; median = 30, mode = 21, SD = 10.012). Clearly, alcohol is the primary drug of choice; 92 percent of the subjects have consumed 5 or more drinks on one or more days in the past 30 days. The subjects consumed 5 or

more drinks on an average of 4.8 days in the past month (range 0 - 20 days, median = 3, mode = 1, SD = 5.470). Mean BAC at time of arrest for some interviewees (n=7) was 0.206 (range 0.090 - 0.270, median = 0.220, mode = 0.180, SD = 0.062). Some interviewees have used other drugs in the past 12 months: 63 percent have used marijuana; 20 percent have used crack or rock cocaine; nine percent have used powder cocaine; one interviewee (2.9%) has used heroin; and one interviewee has used crystal meth.

Assessing Suicide Risk Among Detained Native American and Non-Native American Populations: Significance of History, Culture, and Experience

Margaret Severson, Christine Duclos

This presentation describes the process and products of a two-year study that evaluated the appropriateness of a widely circulated suicide risk assessment screening instrument and protocol in a detention center located in a reservation border area. In the first year of the research, 600 detained subjects, approximately 50 percent non-Native American and 50 percent Native American, were asked the standard suicide risk assessment questions and completed a survey designed to measure suicide ideation, hopefulness and hopelessness, self-esteem, and other emotional factors. In addition, the surveys sought information regarding subjects' histories of trauma, family histories of suicide behavior, arrest information, and other demographic data. Focus groups were held to determine subjects' understandings of and reactions to the suicide risk questions, particularly with reference to their cultural relevancy and appropriateness. Based on the data obtained in the first year of the research, the second year of study involved the implementation of five different suicide assessment protocols, with subjects' evaluations of the protocols measured through a "satisfaction survey" and post-booking focus groups. Results indicate the need for modifications in suicide risk assessment protocols at least as they are used with the detained population and with members of certain racial groups. Further, indications that new detainees are not truthful in responding to suicide risk questions suggest that early and mid-stay risk assessment protocols may be needed in order to successfully identify and intervene in suicide crises in the detention facility.

Surveys of Police Attitudes and Behavior: Impacts of Organizational Change

Officers' Perceptions in a Changing Organization

Jeffrey A. Roth

An organizational change process in the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department began in 1998 and is still ongoing. This presentation examines changes in staff members' perceptions of crime and disorder problems, policing practices, working conditions, and internal communication patterns. These perceptions were measured through departmental surveys conducted in November 1998 and July 2000.

Using Employee Feedback for Organizational Improvement: Case of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)

Wellford W. Wilms

In this session, Professor Wilms will describe the processes and the results of a five-year action research project conducted within the LAPD. The purpose of the study was to determine

if and how feedback from periodic employee surveys and interviews could help division-level managers, and the chief of police, manage the department. The surveys were conducted during times of considerable stress for the organization. The stress was the result of the Rodney King beating and the Christopher Commission, pressures to become more responsive to Los Angeles citizens by implementing community policing, and the recent Rampart scandal to name but a few. The research team worked with three chiefs of police and a large number of captains in developing the system of feedback and the presentation reports on what was learned in the course of the project.

Role of Survey Research in the Implementation and Evaluation of Community Policing: The Madison Case

Mary Ann Wycoff

Repeated surveys of personnel and of citizens are essential to the evaluation of community policing and also to its implementation. The use of surveys in the Madison, Wisconsin project will be discussed and findings presented in the context of a more general discussion of the critical role of survey research in community policing.

Mapping Out Repeat Victimization

Data Systems for Defining Repeat Address Victimization

Donald Faggiani

Identification of repeat victimization locations can be useful for police strategic and tactical response to crime. One of the lessons learned from repeat victimization studies in the U.K. is that repeat address victimizations can account for a disproportionate share of total victimizations. Understanding the extent of these repeat victimizations can provide useful details for law enforcement tactical and strategic planning. The identification of repeat address victimizations requires a data system that includes both accurate address and crime specific details. However, most law enforcement department data systems are not designed to address the issue of repeat victimization (Ellingworth, et al. 1995). This project examines the data received from the four different jurisdictions and its utility for identifying repeat victimizations. The focus of the research is to define a standardized protocol for collecting law enforcement data to better identify and analyze repeat address victimizations. Procedures for cleaning and restructuring the data as well as the software tools (SPSS and ArcView) used for identification of repeat addresses will be discussed.

Contribution of Repeat Victimization to Hot Spots

Deborah Lamm Weisel

Extensive research has shown that crime is not evenly distributed in space but clusters in geographic areas. Research also shows that crime in those areas tends to accumulate on specific and relatively few persons and addresses. In fact, the recurrence of victimization among these few persons and places constitutes the heat source of hot spots. This important criminological phenomenon, known as repeat victimization, is identifiable through police offense data. Research suggests that repeat victimization varies substantially between and within cities by crime type, by area, and in other ways. This presentation describes variation in the concentration of repeat victimization of commercial and residential burglary targets in four different jurisdictions.

Analysis, elaborated by maps, demonstrates the spatial clustering of repeat victimization and its relationship to crime and hot spots within each jurisdiction. The promise of research on repeat victimization is that it can help to focus scarce resources on the people and places that account for a disproportionate amount of crime. By addressing the concentration of crime on a few persons and places, police may be able to substantially reduce crime. The focus on specific crime types will facilitate the development of specific rather than general crime prevention techniques.

Recent National Research Findings on Youth Gangs

Examining the Relationship Between Youth Gangs and Violence Across the United States

Arlen Egley, Jr., James C. Howell

Selected findings from the 2000 National Youth Gang Survey will be presented examining the relationship between youth gangs and violence across the United States. Topics will include the extent and variation in use of firearms, level of gang participation, and choice of location in gang-related violent crime. Variation in the characteristics of respondent location will also be examined. The 2000 National Youth Gang Center survey is the fifth annual survey of a representative sample of over 3,000 law enforcement agencies across the United States. Using multiple surveys, emerging trends will also be discussed.

Gang Problems and Gang Programs in a National Sample of Schools

Gary D. Gottfredson

The Survey of School-Based Gang Prevention and Intervention Programs is a study of approaches used by schools to prevent or reduce gang involvement among schools. The study describes students' involvement with gangs, the characteristics of students who are involved with gangs (including their levels of involvement with drugs, weapons, and other forms of delinquent behavior), and the extent and correlates of gang problems in schools. The study also describes what and how much is being done in the nation's schools to prevent or reduce gang-related problems, and to assess how well these prevention and intervention activities are being done. The research identifies features of prevention and intervention activity that local schools and communities can consider to strengthen their programs.

Findings from the National Survey of Youth Gangs in Detention

James C. Howell

The major objectives of the National Survey of Youth Gangs in Detention were to: (1) assess the nature and extent of youth gang problems in detention centers and correctional facilities, (2) assess the use of risk and needs assessment instruments for security classification and matching gang members with programs, and (3) identify promising and effective programs that can be replicated. A random sample of detention centers (N= 416) and all juvenile training schools were surveyed (with a written questionnaire addressed to facility administrators) in the fall of 1997. This presentation briefly covers survey results in relation to each of the study objectives. Nearly nine out of ten detention centers have gang members among their residents. Almost half of the detention centers said that about a third or more of their inmates belong to a gang. Almost one in five facilities said that over half of their residents are gang members. Few detention centers use formal risk assessment and security classification procedures to identify

gang members and employ appropriate security measures. Few make formal needs assessments. Better screening and risk classification of gang members would help protect staff and fellow inmates by giving correctional staff reliable information to classify gang members. Similarly, needs assessments should be made on all inmates, particularly gang members (because of their multiple risk factors) to achieve the best match between treatment needs and available interventions. Almost two-thirds (60-65%) of all respondents made "very effective" or "somewhat effective" assessments of four types of interventions:

- Correction of educational deficiencies (62%),
- Vocational skills development (apprenticeships) (62%),
- Drug abuse/use values and behavior change (60%) and treatment (65%), and
- Skills development, i.e., anger management (65%) and conflict resolution (60%).

Two juvenile corrections programs have been found to be effective for gang-involved youngsters: Aggression Replacement Training (ART) and an aftercare program, "Lifeskills '95."

Health Care Status of Soon-To-Be-Released Inmates

Inmate Disease in Correctional Facilities: Cost Implications of Intervention and Public Health Costs on Release

Lori de Ravello

Through a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Justice and with substantial support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care attempted to document the extent of major diseases in correctional facilities, the health risk and cost implications for the public when inmates with undiagnosed or untreated illnesses are released into the community, and to recommend policies that would help alleviate many of these threats.

A significant challenge to the project's steering committee and expert panels was to determine disease prevalence within correctional institutions and when and if various interventions are cost-effective. This presentation will review the essential questions asked by the project's expert panels, review the challenges faced in answering these questions, and conclude with a review of the answers to the questions that formed the basis for the recommendations made in the report.

Recommendations for Future Policy

Robert B. Greifinger

In 1997, Congress instructed the U.S. Department of Justice to set aside funding for a study of "The Health Status of Soon-To-Be-Released Inmates." As a result of this earmark, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) to conduct the study. Culminating this work, a report to Congress is due to be released this summer.

The project has shown unmistakably that there is unique opportunity to reduce health risks and financial costs to the community associated with releasing large numbers of inmates who have undiagnosed and untreated diseases. Based on research and counsel of expert panels in communicable and chronic disease and mental illness, the report contains guidelines for immunization, development of a literature database, ethics as applied to corrections, barrier

reduction, correctional health care research, improvements in the delivery of care, disease prevention, and release planning. In addition, the presentation reviews recommendations for consideration by specific federal agencies.

Development of a Study: Health Status of Soon-To-Be-Released Inmates

Edward A. Harrison

The National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) is the leading organization focused on inmate health care. Since the 1970s, when its programs were part of the American Medical Association, NCCHC has been speaking out about the need for an adequate health care delivery system in all our nation's jails, prisons, and juvenile confinement facilities. Still, by the mid-1990s, much of the general public's discussion over inmate health care concerned costs (how much it was costing taxpayers), quality, and quantity (extending "benefits" to criminals beyond what they "deserve"). Through articles, speeches, and congressional testimony, NCCHC and others were able to change this focus and include public health concerns in the discussion: instead of the "health needs of inmates," the question became the "health status of soon-to-be-released inmates." Through a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Justice and with substantial support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NCCHC brought together the leading experts in the field to attempt to document the extent of major diseases in correctional facilities, the health risk and cost implications for the public when inmates with undiagnosed or untreated illnesses are released into the community, and to recommend policies that would help alleviate many of these threats.

Concurrent Panels, Monday, 3:45 pm – 5:15 pm

Cross-Cultural Issues in Intimate Partner Violence

Violence Against Immigrant Women and Systemic Responses

Edna Erez

The study reports the results of interviews of documented and undocumented battered immigrant women (N=137) and surveys of attorneys or legal advocates (N=26) and providers of social and mental health services (N=38) who serve battered immigrant women. The three groups were surveyed or interviewed regarding the various problems they encounter relative to violence by spouses or intimate partners, the availability and effectiveness of the legal and social services provided to this population, and the barriers and difficulties that victims/survivors encounter in their attempt to resist or escape violence by men (whether undocumented, legal immigrants or citizens). The study delineates the multiple ways in which immigration status interacts with domestic violence and increases the vulnerability of immigrant women. It also describes the systemic and psychological barriers victims experience in their attempt to escape the violence or access available legal and social services. Lastly, it delineates the risks involved in using these services and the limits of current approaches to help abused immigrant women avoid violence. The study makes several policy recommendations to enhance the welfare and safety of the women, and provide possible avenues to empower them and increase their ability to resist abusive partners.

Domestic Violence Among Hispanic and Anglo Women: Documenting Differences and Similarities

Satya P. Krishnan, Judith C. Hilbert, Keith McNeil

Current study findings extend existing literature and help document ethnic differences that need to be considered in understanding the experiences of violence among minorities. Minority women affected by violence in their intimate relationships often perceive few or no viable options or ways of addressing it. Hence understanding their specific experiences and help-seeking efforts can help develop services and interventions that meet their needs more effectively and successfully.

With respect to significant sociodemographic differences, Anglo participants had a higher level of formal education, were married, and had children under the age of 18 years living with them. On the other hand, significantly more Hispanic participants were currently homeless, often because of domestic violence. Significantly more Hispanic study participants also indicated abortions/miscarriages, had been in jail in the past year, and had minor children dealing with a variety of problems. Overall, Hispanic participants experienced significantly more difficult life circumstances, some of which were brought about by the violence in their intimate relationships as compared to Anglo study participants. The detrimental effects of these life circumstances and the abusive relationships were also reflected in two other study findings. First, significantly more Hispanic study participants indicate that they had been prescribed medications for psychological problems in the past year as well as in the last 30 days. Second, 28 percent (18/64) of these participants completed the one year study, while 36 percent of the Anglo participants completed the study.

Significant differences between Hispanic and Anglo participants were also noted in the domestic violence experienced, help-seeking behaviors they engaged in, and perceptions of social support. Significantly more Hispanic participants reported experiencing sexual abuse and indicated experience of more severe domestic violence on the severity scale. In general, Hispanic study participants sought help more frequently from informal rather than formal sources of social support, and when they did seek formal help, sought significantly less of it. The formal systems included in the study included law enforcement and the courts, medical and health care systems and professionals, counseling services, and domestic violence shelters. Informal social support sources explored in the study included family, friends, and the clergy.

Domestic Violence in Eight Ethnic Communities and Among Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender People: Findings from Qualitative Research

Sharyne Shiu-Thornton, Kirsten Senturia, Marianne Sullivan, Sandy Ciske

This research addressed (1) access to and satisfaction with domestic violence (DV) services for women experiencing DV in Seattle who were from specific ethnic groups as well as lesbian/bisexual/ transgender (LBT) people, and (2) the larger cultural context of domestic violence within the communities represented by these women. The research was conducted using a participatory action research model that involved close collaboration with community-based service providers specializing in service provision to these under-served communities.

Data was gathered through focus groups and individual interviews with women either currently or formerly in DV situations from the following communities: African American, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Latina, urban American Indian/Alaska Native, Ethiopian (Amharic-speaking), Filipina, Russian-speaking, and lesbian/bisexual/transgender. Interviewers/facilitators were matched by gender, ethnicity/culture, and language with participants.

This presentation will describe main, cross-cutting themes that emerged regarding the cultural context of DV as well as suggestions offered by the participants for helping others in their respective communities and strengthening existing services. Women reported that in many of their communities DV is perceived as a “normal” part of a marital relationship and that there is often family and community pressure to both tolerate abuse and refrain from seeking outside help. For LBT individuals, a consistent theme was the lack of awareness of DV and little recognition that DV can have serious consequences for victims. The participants had many suggestions for helping others in their communities, which included language/culture-specific support groups, community outreach and education, assistance for women in developing skills for self-sufficiency, and improvement of services for children.

Effectiveness of the G.R.E.A.T. Program

Findings from the National Evaluation of the G.R.E.A.T. Program

Finn-Aage Esbensen, D. Wayne Osgood

This presentation seeks to accomplish three objectives: (1) to provide a description of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program; (2) to describe the research design and results of the longitudinal national evaluation; and (3) to report how the evaluation results have helped to shape practice. The G.R.E.A.T. program is a school-based gang prevention program targeting middle-school students. A quasi-experimental research design was implemented in six cities during the 1995-1996 school year. The initial sample consisted of middle-school students attending 22 different schools: 1,871 students in 76 G.R.E.A.T. classrooms and 1,697 students in 77 non-G.R.E.A.T. classrooms. Since G.R.E.A.T. is delivered simultaneously to entire classrooms, rather than separately to individuals, we used a four-level hierarchical model (time, person, classroom, and school), to estimate program effect. Three separate analyses were conducted to assess program effectiveness: (1) analyses including the entire sample; (2) analyses of the entire sample controlling for “risk” as determined by pre-test measures; and finally (3) analyses controlling for differential attrition among the two groups across time.

Analyses based on two-year follow-up data failed to detect statistically significant differences between the G.R.E.A.T. and non-G.R.E.A.T. students. In part due to the null findings of the two-year follow-up data, the G.R.E.A.T. administration sought assistance to enhance the program. A program review was conducted and recommendations provided. A revised curriculum was developed and pretested during the Spring of 2001.

Contrary to the two-year follow-up analyses, significant differences between the G.R.E.A.T. and non-G.R.E.A.T. students were found four years after program completion. That is, beneficial program effects emerged gradually over time so that there was, on average, more pro-social change in the attitudes of G.R.E.A.T. students than the non-G.R.E.A.T. students during the four years following program exposure.

Consequences of Sentencing Reform

Problem Solving Approaches to the Issue of Inmate Reentry

Edmund F. McGarrell

With the growth of prison populations during the last two decades, the nation faces increasing numbers of former inmates being returned to communities. Indeed, current estimates

indicate approximately 600,000 former inmates being released annually. As an outgrowth of the National Institute of Justice's Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative, Indianapolis has become the site of a pilot project on inmate reentry. Specifically, researchers and practitioners are working together to apply a problem solving approach to the issue of inmate reentry. This presentation will focus on initial findings from the analysis portion of the problem solving initiative as well as a description of the intervention used in Indianapolis.

Evaluation of Ohio's Truth in Sentencing Law

Fritz Rauschenberg

This presentation looks at whether Ohio's truth in sentencing law that gives judges more, but guided discretion, can achieve the same results in terms of predictability, uniformity, reduction in disparity as matrix style sentencing grids. Researchers from the University of Cincinnati and the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, under a grant from the National Institute of Justice, collected a sample of over 6,000 felony court cases from before and after the implementation of Ohio's law. The study examines how this change affected judicial decision-making. It focuses on both legal and potentially extra-legal factors that influence sentencing decisions.

Changing Prison Management Strategies in Response to VOI/TIS Legislation

Susan Turner

The Federal Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, as amended, provided for federal Violent-Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) incentive grants to the states and U.S. territories. These grants are to be used to increase the capacity of state correctional systems to confine serious and violent offenders. RAND's evaluation addressed the impact of recent sentencing practices, including Truth in Sentencing, on changes in correctional management and the expanded use of privatization. The evaluation tracked and documented changes in sentencing, classification, health care, programming, professionalism of correctional employees, and costs. Data were collected at a national level; through state-level case studies in seven states for prison management (California, Florida, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, and Washington). In addition, detailed case studies of privatization were conducted in three of the seven prison management case study states: Texas, Florida, and North Carolina.

Overall, national analyses suggest one of two patterns. Either changes have been occurring over the past decade, or measures have remained fairly constant. The case study analyses, however, do suggest that VOI/TIS and other "get tough" policies have had at least some impact on prison management within individual states. Most of the officials we interviewed reported longer sentences, greater numbers of older inmates, and increased crowding. These conditions were not unanimously considered a direct result of VOI/TIS but were often considered the result of a rising prison population - to which VOI/TIS has contributed. TIS and other sentencing policies are relatively new and most state officials expect greater impact, in terms of crowding, aging inmates, and costs, as more inmates are sentenced under new policies. The three-state privatization case study suggested that specific VOI/TIS or other get tough measures do not appear to play a major role in the use of private prisons to house offenders. Private management of prisons is often associated with specific patterns of

shortcomings and deficiencies (e.g., higher rates of staff turnover, problems with classification and inmate discipline, deficient provision of basic services, or higher rates of violent assaults). Researchers conclude with considerations states may want to address before they embark on privatization efforts.

Reducing Gun Violence: Promising Strategies

Strategic Use of Information Resources to Disrupt Illegal Gun Markets

Anthony A. Braga

A growing body of research indicates that illegal firearms markets vary across jurisdictions and typically show variability within jurisdictions. The character of illegal firearms markets within a jurisdiction in part dictates the enforcement and policy options available to local officials. The ability to understand local firearms markets, however, is dependent on the information resources available to local law enforcement. This paper examines the value of various law enforcement information resources for assessing the character of local illegal firearms markets and concludes with observations on the potential for building successful supply and demand interventions based on these resources.

Addressing Gun Violence in Detroit Through the SACSI Process

Tim Bynum

In October 2000, Detroit was one of five new sites to begin participating in DOJ's Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI). The initial steps of the process built upon a plan developed by the U.S. Attorney's Office to address gun violence in the District. The analysis component has involved several strategies. First, the SACSI working group believed that realistic intervention strategies could not be implemented citywide. Thus, the initial task involved analysis of data from throughout the city to aid in the selection of the intervention area. Reported crime data and other available data sources were used to characterize gun crimes and violence from different parts of the city using computer mapping strategies. Once this task was accomplished and an intervention area selected, more detailed information was collected on specific crimes and offenders to obtain a more comprehensive view of gun violence in this area. One specific focus has been carrying concealed weapon (CCW) offenses, with an eye to developing more meaningful interventions with these offenders. This presentation will describe the SACSI process in Detroit and present the results of the citywide and CCW analysis.

Los Angeles Cease-Fire: Design, Implementation, and Preliminary Outcomes

George E. Tita, Peter Greenwood, Jack Riley

Supported by funding from NIJ, RAND initiated an effort to reduce gun violence in the Boyle Heights neighborhood of Los Angeles. The intervention is based on the SARA model (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment). The scanning revealed that Boyle Heights consistently had among the highest homicide rates in Los Angeles, and analysis showed that the vast majority of homicides (>75%) were clearly gang-related or gang-motivated. In response, RAND collaborated with a coalition of more than 15 criminal justice, community, and faith-based organizations, to develop an intervention. Modeled after the successful Boston Gun Project, the Los Angeles Cease-Fire Project holds individual gang members responsible for the

violent acts of their gang cohorts. This paper provides an overview of the process leading to the design of the intervention, challenges faced regarding implementation, and any empirical results achieved to date in Boyle Heights in terms of reducing gun violence in the target area.

Recent Findings from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods

Trajectories of Adolescent Violent, Property, and Drug Offending

Jeffrey Morenoff, Sean Reardon

In this paper we examine change over time in the prevalence of self-reported offending for approximately 3,000 adolescents in the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods Cohort Study. Using data from a baseline interview (Wave 1) conducted in 1995 and a follow-up (Wave 2) conducted two to three years later, researchers analyze changes in patterns of violent, property, and drug offenses. More specifically, they examine four types of transitions between the time of the baseline survey and the follow-up: (1) avoidance: youths who reported no offenses in Wave 1 and continued to be non-offenders in Wave 2; (2) onset: youths who reported no offenses at Wave 1 but did report offenses at Wave 2; (3) persistence: youths who reported offenses in both Wave 1 and Wave 2; and (4) desistance: youths who reported offenses in Wave 1 but did not report any offenses in Wave 2. Researchers analyze the probabilities of each of these transitions using individual, family, and neighborhood risk-factors as predictors.

Initiation of Adolescent Violent, Property, and Drug Offending: Individual, Family, and Neighborhood Factors

Sean F. Reardon, Jeffrey Morenoff

In this presentation, researchers examine the age of onset of self-reported offending for approximately 3,000 adolescents (ages 9-21) in the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods Cohort Study. Using data from a baseline interview (Wave 1) conducted in 1995 and a follow-up (Wave 2) conducted two to three years later, they describe patterns of initiation of violent, property, and drug offenses. Using hazard analysis, the study examines the relationships between the probability of initiation and individual, family, and neighborhood characteristics.

National Study on Delinquency Prevention Programs

School Climate, Population Characteristics, and Program Quality

Denise C. Gottfredson

The presentation shows how the study conceptualized and measured the quality of school prevention programming. Fourteen distinct questionnaires were developed for 14 different kinds of intervention (prevention curriculum, instruction, or training is one kind of intervention; improvements to classroom management is another type; security and surveillance is a third type; and so on). For each kind of intervention, however, an effort was made to capture information about the degree to which it corresponds to best practices identified in the literature; and the “dose,” duration, frequency, and degree of coverage. In this way, it was possible to compose scores describing the quality and intensity of preventive activity. Scale construction

and high and low scoring examples are described. The research describes hypotheses about characteristics of school population and environment that predict intervention technical quality and intensity and then presents empirical information pertaining to these hypotheses. Among the most robust correlates of program quality are school morale, degree of structure for interventions, quality and extent of training, and levels of supervision.

National Study of School Environment and Problem Behavior

Gary D. Gottfredson

A survey of problem behavior in schools and what schools do to prevent or reduce problem behavior and promote safe and orderly environments was undertaken in the spring of 1998. In a large national probability sample of schools, principals, teachers, students, and program implementers responded to questionnaires about their school and its practices, and about their own behavior and experiences. An aim of the research was to describe the nature, extent, and quality of interventions or arrangements in schools to reduce problem behavior and promote safety, with an emphasis on the quality of program implementation. This report describes measured psychometric properties of (a) individuals (principals, teachers, students, program implementers) and (b) school environments including characteristics such as morale, safety, amenability to program implementation) and rates of population characteristics and experiences (e.g., victimization, program exposure or delivery, self-reported delinquent behavior and other student characteristics). It shows that questions and scales deliberately worded to capture information about the environment usually have higher intra-class correlations – showing more of their variance between schools – than do questions and scales worded to capture information about the sentiments, attitudes, or experiences of the respondents. The presentation reports on the convergent and discriminant validity of measures obtained using different categories of reports of school safety according to respondent (i.e., from teachers, principals, and students) and the reports of these groups about other school population and environmental characteristics. It describes the community (from zip code level census data), school population composition, and school environment correlations of safety, victimization rates, and rates of delinquency and drug use.

Continuity and Change in Adolescent Girls' Aggressive Behavior Across Time: Results from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods

Dawn Obeidallah

Over the past several years, adolescent girls' rates of aggressive and violent behavior have increased steadily. The consequences associated with girls' aggression are wide-ranging and significant, including dropping out, subsequent criminality, mental health disorders, and an elevated risk of having children who themselves are at risk of developing antisocial behaviors. The aims of the present study are to explore patterns of girls' aggressive behavior over two time points (18 to 24 months apart) and to identify individual (e.g., depression), family (e.g., economic circumstances), and neighborhood (e.g., mobility) characteristics related to each pattern. Exploring characteristics associated with each pattern of aggression is critical in ascertaining early signs of criminal behavior and in effectively targeting those girls at higher risk of later serious aggression. The data were drawn from a larger longitudinal study of seven age cohorts, the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN, P.I.: F. Earls). The present study uses data from the 12- and 15-year old cohorts from the first two waves of data collection; 588 adolescent girls (40% Latina, 35% African American, 25% white) and their

primary caretakers were interviewed. Participants were from low, middle, and high socioeconomic status (SES) backgrounds and lived across 77 neighborhoods. Four patterns of aggressive behavior were examined: (1) those who engaged in minimal or no aggression (73.6%); (2) those who began aggressing at time two (i.e., new initiates, 5.8%); (3) those who ceased aggressing at time two (i.e., desisters, 14.8%); (4) those who aggressed at both time points (i.e., persisters, 8.7%). Preliminary results yielded evidence for both continuity and change in girls' aggressive behavior. Continuity over time was predominant, as the majority of girls did not aggress at either time point. Support was also provided for continuity of aggression over time. Continuity in aggression was linked to family and neighborhood characteristics. Specifically, girls in the persister group were more likely to reside in families of low SES and in neighborhoods of greater economic disadvantage. Change over time in aggression was associated with individual level factors. In particular, desisters experienced the greatest declines in depressive symptoms, while those in the new initiate group experienced the greatest increases in depressive symptoms compared to those in any other group. This suggests the importance of considering mental health in the study of youth violence, at least among adolescent girls. Identifying characteristics that distinguish those who continue aggressing from those who stop aggressing has implications for preventing at-risk girls from continuing on a persistent pathway of offending.

Advances in Law Enforcement Technology

Community Access System: Automated Citizen Polling

Terence Dunworth

In recent years, the telecommunications industry has developed a significant number of systems that support automated polling of telephone numbers. From a technological standpoint, this capability can be acquired and implemented at relatively low cost. Some commercial vendors have marketed such systems to police departments around the country, with mixed results with respect to cost, use, and perceived value. In this project, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has funded the technological development of such a system on a non-commercial basis. The development phase is now completed, and a system has been set up on a test basis at the Boston Police Department. After technical stability has been achieved, the primary issues to be addressed concern the way in which police departments use such systems, and what kind of cultural, organizational, and structural changes departments have to make in order to make the systems work effectively. This presentation will provide a short technical background to establish a frame of reference and will then consider both the organizational change factors that are pertinent to this context and the potential utility of outcall systems to policing.

Managing Citizen Calls to the Police: Assessment of Non-Emergency Call Systems

James Frank, Christine Famega

In order to divert citizen calls from overburdened police emergency call systems, a number of cities have turned to non-emergency calls systems. The present study examined non-emergency call system alternatives in Baltimore, Dallas, Phoenix, and Buffalo. The findings to be presented focus primarily on the systems in Baltimore and Dallas and address two broad research questions: what were the processes for implementing alternative methods for dealing with non-emergency citizen calls for police service? And what was the impact of implementing alternative methods for handling non-emergency citizen calls for police service on the quality

and quantity of policing in Baltimore and Dallas? Generally, the findings indicate that the impact of alternative call systems on police behavior varies by city, that clients of non-emergency call systems are generally satisfied with their systems, and that Baltimore's call system may provide the police department with the opportunity to engage in alternative street-level activities.

Police Technologies

Thomas McEwen

Under a grant provided by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), a survey has been conducted of police departments across the country that acquired police technologies (both hardware and software) during the last three years. The technologies included computer-aided dispatch systems, records management systems, geographic information systems, laptops, and others. Results from the survey will be presented with the aim of highlighting many of the difficulties that agencies face in acquiring these technologies. A four-stage acquisition model will also be presented as an organized approach for acquiring technologies. The four stages are decision stage, procurement stage, implementation stage, and evaluation stage. Pitfalls within each of these stages will be discussed, as drawn from the survey and 18 site visits made to police agencies on selected systems.

Plenary Panel, Tuesday, 8:45 am – 10:15 am

National Academy of Sciences: Juvenile Justice Study

National Academy of Sciences: Juvenile Justice Study

John J. Wilson, Cathy Spatz Widom, Franklin E. Zimring, Nancy A. Crowell

In the face of conflicting claims and deep concerns about juvenile crime, the National Academy of Sciences recently published "Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice", a new volume that examines the trends in juvenile crime rates and their implications for public policies, both inside and outside the criminal justice system. Topics covered include risk factors that contribute to delinquency among children and adolescents and their relationship to more serious crimes, prevention efforts, incarceration practices, and the contentious issue of waiving youths to adult courts. The report makes recommendations for changes in public policy and for strengthening and expanding research on juvenile crime and justice. Members of the plenary panel will discuss the report's findings and recommendations, and their impact on public policy and the justice system.

Concurrent Panels, Tuesday, 10:30 am – 12:00 pm

Advanced Web Searching for Researchers

Online Search Tools/Strategies and Accessing the Invisible Web

James Fort, Scott Hertzberg

This workshop identifies some of the better search tools and reviews how to effectively use them. Effective Web searching techniques covered include Boolean commands, wildcards, and field searching. In addition, the workshop discusses ways to access the "Invisible Web," the enormous segment of the World Wide Web that is inaccessible to search engines. Scott Hertzberg will review search tools and searching techniques, while James Fort will address ways to access the Invisible Web. People of all levels of Web searching experience have benefited from this class.

Drug Court Evaluations

Moving Beyond If It Works to How It Works When It Works

John S. Goldkamp

The presentation will discuss recent findings from the National Drug Court Evaluation on Portland, Oregon and Las Vegas, Nevada. Furthermore, it will explore a framework for analyzing the impact of special elements of the drug court model.

Predicting Program Retention in Two Adult Drug Courts

Linda Truitt, N. Hoffmann, M. Kane, S. Kuck, W.M. Rhodes

NIJ awarded Abt Associates Inc. a grant to evaluate two phases of adult treatment drug court programs at two sites, Escambia County (Pensacola), Florida and Jackson County (Kansas City), Missouri. Phase I of the evaluation was retrospective and involved case studies and impact evaluations. In addition to documenting program development, caseload, and lessons learned since the drug courts began in 1993, researchers used survival analysis to assess the effects of the drug court programs on criminal recidivism measured as probability of, and time to, first re-arrest using a 24-month follow-up period. Based on a comparison of consistently defined groups of defendants with similar criminal histories, those arrested before the drug court started versus those arrested between 1993 and 1997 (including drug court participants and non-participants), the impact evaluation demonstrated that both programs were successful in reducing recidivism rates and that the time to re-arrest increased with participation in the Kansas City program.

During Phase II, the project recruited 263 participants for a prospective study of the cohort who entered drug court between October 1999 and October 2000. The study collected self-report data at intake on demographics; criminal history; prior AOD treatment; ancillary service needs; AOD use, abuse, and dependence; and AOD use among social network; treatment readiness; and juvenile behavioral disorders. Follow-up data on service use and ratings, social problems and network, and AOD use were collected for participants active at six or more months post-baseline. Archival court data were used to monitor program retention, warrants, arrests, jail stays, program status changes, and other events (inpatient stays, etc.).

Police-Community Interaction

Measuring Police-Community Interaction Using Observational Data: Lessons from Two Years in the Field

Steven Chermak, Ed McGarrell, and Brian Renauer

The primary objective of the Police-Community Interaction Project (PCIP) was to identify different aspects of “community building” processes and to measure how police departments contribute to these processes. The research used a variety of methodologies to develop five dimensions of police-neighborhood interaction. One of the longitudinal strategies used was the observation of neighborhood association meetings and events. The goals for the collection of these data included the development of a field instrument that could describe how police and community leaders and residents interact. The other dimension of the study assessed the reliability and validity of the instruments. The data presented will demonstrate the strengths and weaknesses of using community meeting observations to assess police-community interaction. Presenters will also examine how police and resident interaction changes over time.

Police-Community Interaction and Sustained Community Capacity: Results from a Survey of Neighborhood Leaders

David E. Duffee, Jason Scott

In autumn of 2000, the Police-Community Interaction Project (PCIP) surveyed neighborhood association and block club leaders in Indianapolis about issues in their neighborhoods and their interactions with the Indianapolis Police Department on neighborhood issues. PCIP survey goals were to develop an easy to administer survey instrument to measure police-community interactions and to begin the process of validating the instrument by examining relationships between the police-neighborhood co-production process and neighborhood social organization and outcomes. The data presented here examine the strengths and weaknesses of using neighborhood leaders to measure co-production, the extent to which resident-police collaboration increases and decreases community capacity to solve problems, and the need to monitor these co-production processes on a regular basis.

Police Early Warning Systems

Early Warning Systems: Developing and Maintaining an Accountability System for Law Enforcement

Geoffrey P. Alpert

The identification of police officers who have potential problems has emerged as a popular approach for curbing police misconduct and achieving accountability. Early Warning Systems are data-driven programs designed to identify officers whose behavior appears problematic and to subject those officers to some kind of intervention, often in the form of counseling or training designed to correct the problematic behavior. Because of their potential for providing timely data on officer performance and giving police managers a framework for correcting unacceptable performances, Early Warning Systems are consistent with the new demands for performance evaluation raised by community policing and with the effective strategic management of police departments. Early Warning (EW) systems were endorsed by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission (1981) in 1981 and the 1996 Justice Department conference on

police integrity. In a national survey of local law enforcement agencies, this study found that in 1999, approximately 27 percent of those had EW systems in place, and another 12 percent were planning to implement one. In case studies of three police departments, this study found that EW systems are very effective in reducing citizen complaints and other indicators of problematic performance in offices subject to EW intervention. In Minneapolis, for example, the average number of citizen complaints received by officers dropped from 1.95 per year before intervention to 0.65 following intervention. Similar results were found in Miami-Dade and New Orleans. EW systems have emerged as a new law enforcement administrative tool for reducing officer misconduct and enhancing accountability.

Police Integrity and Accountability in Philadelphia

Jack R. Greene, Matthew J. Hickman, Brian A. Lawton, Alex Piquero

This presentation describes a two-year collaborative program with the Philadelphia Police Department to develop better information to identify risk factors for various negative police behaviors. Specifically, the study sought to explore the utility of a linked-data risk factor approach for the purpose of monitoring police behavior. Several Philadelphia Police Department data sources were linked in this project and augmented with survey and interview data. A sample of nearly 2,000 police officers from Philadelphia formed the basis for linking data regarding police applicant background information including polygraph examinations, police academy performance, complaints against police, internal investigations data, use of force data, and data from the departmental discipline system. These data were made contextual with census and police district work environments. In addition to departmental data, a random sample of 499 patrol officers completed an attitudinal survey focused on cynicism, attitudes toward ethics, estimates of the seriousness of a range of negative police behaviors, likely punishments for such behaviors, and willingness to report.

Recent Findings from the Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

Who Gets Arrested?

David Huizinga

This presentation examines the demographic, social, and behavioral characteristics of juvenile arrestees and non-arrestees. Prior evidence suggests that not all delinquents, even serious delinquents, are arrested and enter the juvenile justice system. The question thus arises as to whether there are particular characteristics associated with arrest. If one is arrested, is it because the police know of family involvement in crime, because the person had previous police contact, because the person has characteristics or limitations that make them particularly visible, or is it simply their bad behavior? Data from the Denver Youth Survey is used to examine these and related questions.

Gangs and Guns

Alan J. Lizotte, Terence P. Thornberry, Marvin D. Krohn, Rebekah Chu

Longitudinal data from the Rochester Youth Development Study (RYDS) are used to determine the relationship between illegal gun carrying and recruitment into gangs for a cohort of boys. These data are also used to assess the role that gangs and guns play in determining the

level of delinquency committed. A cohort of 650 boys who were initially in the 7th and 8th grades were interviewed eight times over a four-year period. Self-reported data were collected on carrying illegal guns that they own and carrying illegal guns whether or not they own them, their participation in violent crime, property crime, drug use, and drug selling, and a host of predictors of these illegal behaviors. Depending upon their age, between 35 and 45 percent of gang members carry illegal guns, about ten times the percentage of non-gang members. Gangs do not recruit those who already carry guns. Rather, they facilitate gun carrying when boys enter the gang. At all ages both gun carriers and gang members are more likely than others to commit all forms of delinquent behavior. However, at all ages those who both carry guns (whether or not the boy owns the gun) and are gang members are much more likely than either gun carriers or gang members individually to commit violent crime, use drugs, and sell drugs, but not to commit lower level general delinquency. Unlike for carrying guns that are not necessarily owned, this compound effect of gang membership and carrying a gun that is owned is only evident for boys when they are in their late teens.

Finally, carrying guns when boys are younger is a strong predictor of owning and carrying guns at older ages. These findings have important policy implications. The data show that gangs provide guns to carry that are not necessarily owned. Because gangs facilitate gun carrying in this way, keeping boys out of gangs thwarts illegal gun carrying. Since there is a compound effect of gang membership and gun carrying on the commission of crime, keeping boys out of gangs substantially reduces delinquency. Furthermore, interdicting one gun from a gang keeps that gun out of the hands of many delinquent boys. Finally, keeping boys out of gangs and keeping gang members from carrying guns reduces later illegal gun ownership and carrying and the associated criminal activity.

What Predicts Children's Onset of Offending at a Young Age?

Rolf Loeber, David Huizinga, Yanming Yan

Most prediction studies on juvenile offending have concentrated on the adolescent years. However, eventual serious and violent juvenile offenders tend to start their delinquent careers at a very young age. For that reason, there is a need to better understand which factors best predict the onset of offending at a young age (defined here before age 13). Second, prediction studies are needed as a first step to obtain data relevant for future screening devices to identify children most at risk for delinquency. Not all known predictors of delinquency in general are thought to apply to the prediction of early-onset offending. For example, peer and neighborhood factors are thought to be less important for early-onset offending than individual child and family factors. These notions are tested on data from two longitudinal studies, the Pittsburgh Youth Study and the Denver Youth Survey. Implications of the findings are stressed for the early prevention of serious and violent offending.

Long-Term Consequences of Violence Against Children: Revictimization

Potential for Later Revictimization Among Child Victims: Review of Research and Implications for Practice and Policy

Mary Collins

This presentation will review and summarize the most recent research investigating the link between child sexual abuse and later revictimization in adolescence and adulthood. Studies

conducted in the 1980s suggested there was a link between childhood victimization and victimization in adulthood. These earlier studies were limited, however, because revictimization was not the primary research question guiding the studies. In the 1990s revictimization became a central focus of research and, therefore, the clarity of the findings and their implications are more useful for practice and policy. Studies conducted in the last decade will be reviewed to identify: (1) the range of prevalence estimates for revictimization among adolescents/adults previously victimized as children, and (2) the risk and protective factors related to further victimization. Methodological information regarding the definitions of abuse and victimization, study design, and sample characteristics will be provided to provide contextual information to understand the various findings. Additionally, although few studies have proposed or tested potential interventions for reducing the risk of revictimization, available research and theory in this area will be briefly reviewed.

From the findings presented, implications for further research and theory development will be identified. Furthermore, implications for intervention at the practice and policy level for reducing the potential risk for revictimization will be drawn.

Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization: Results from a Prospective Study

Jane A. Siegel, Linda M. Williams

Prior research has generally concluded that a history of child sexual abuse (CSA) is a risk factor for later sexual victimization, although much of this research is based on retrospective reports of CSA by adult victims of sexual assault. This paper will report results of an analysis of data drawn from a prospective study of 206 urban, predominantly low-income, African American women who were victims of CSA before they turned 13 in the early 1970s and were followed for a year after their victimization as part of a National Institute of Mental Health study of the short-term consequences of sexual assault. Follow-up interviews were conducted in 1990 with 136 of the women and in 1996-1997 with 87 of the CSA survivors and 87 women from a comparison group matched to the victims on age, race, and residence in the same city.

The current paper reports on analyses which showed that the relationship between CSA and the risk for future victimization is perhaps more complex than previously thought. Results showed that CSA before the age of 13 was not by itself a risk factor for adult victimization but that girls who were victimized both before turning 13 and then again as adolescents between the ages of 13 and 17 were at much greater risk of adult sexual victimization than any other women. Additional risk factors for adult victimization included measures of a woman's sexual behavior and histories of alcohol problems. The paper also reports results of exploratory analyses intended to identify factors that might have put some CSA victims at risk of adolescent sexual victimization. Results indicate that girls who ran away from home and whose family backgrounds included mothers who were arrested were at significantly increased risk of adolescent victimization relative to other victims of CSA. Other factors that have been hypothesized to be risk factors for victimization, such as precocious adolescent behaviors and characteristics of the CSA experience, (e.g. abuse by a family member, penetration or use of force during the victimization) were not associated with increased risk among the women of this sample.

Promising Results from Evaluations of Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Promising Results from Evaluations of Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Robert A. Kirchner

Recent statewide evaluations of Multijurisdictional Task Forces (MJTFs) are producing results valuable for future decision making. Sustaining MJTF activities is a major priority for many states, and findings are helping to determine why, when, and how task forces can and should be supported. Additional findings are leading to new definitions of task force operations, organization, and expected outcomes. The presentations will describe the evaluation methods used, results produced, and the prospects for future research.

Concurrent Panels, Tuesday, 1:30 pm – 3:00 pm

Discussion Panel: New Directions in Responses to the Nexus Between Juvenile Justice and Mental Health

New Directions in Responses to the Nexus Between Juvenile Justice and Mental Health

Kimberly T. Konkel, Gary M. Burlingame, Kip Leonard, Eric Trupin

This panel presents an effort to demonstrate effective partnering between researcher and practitioner. The panel gathers two practitioners from National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsored programs and one Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funded researcher who are moving towards creating a more responsive system between juvenile justice and mental health. Both of the sites represented are in the process of institutionalizing a broad-based mental health screen to identify the base line mental health of their population and also to measure change during an offender's adjudication to the program. Working closely with community mental health centers, these sites utilize a strength-based approach to substance abuse and the co-morbid mental health issues often identified in substance abusing offenders.

Substance Abuse Treatment with Offenders

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Women in Prison: One-year Post-release Outcomes

Elizabeth A. Hall, Michael L. Prendergast

The population of women in prison and on parole increased by over 500 percent between 1980 and 1998. This was primarily due to an increase in drug offenses. In 1979, only 11 percent of female inmates were in prison for drug offenses. By 1997, this had increased to nearly 35 percent.

Providing substance abuse treatment to women addicts is an important objective of criminal justice policy because of the rapid growth in incarceration of this population, high rates of recidivism, high psychological and social costs of addiction for women and their children, and costs to society of lost productivity and added burdens on social service and criminal justice systems. The Forever Free Substance Abuse Treatment Program at the California Institution for Women (CIW) was developed to meet this challenge. Designed specifically for women, it consists of an intensive six-month program provided to volunteering women inmates during the

end of their imprisonment. Upon release, women may also volunteer for an additional six months of residential treatment in the community. Clients in the Forever Free program who agreed to participate in the study (N=119) were administered an intake instrument at one month into treatment and a pre-release instrument just prior to release. Comparison group women (N=96), drawn from those who had volunteered for a short-duration drug and alcohol education program, completed an intake instrument only. Comparison group and Forever Free women were similar on demographic, drug use history, and criminal background measures. Both groups were interviewed one year post-release. The women who attended Forever Free were significantly less likely to be incarcerated at the time of the interview (28.7% vs. 54.3% of the comparison group), significantly less likely to have been arrested during parole (49.5% vs. 75.3%), and significantly less likely to have used drugs (50.5% vs. 76.5%) or alcohol (49.5% vs. 68.4%) during parole. In addition, Forever Free women were significantly more likely to be employed at the time of the interview (65.3% vs. 44.7% of the comparison group). Additional results and implications will be discussed.

Seamless Systems of Care: Findings from a Randomized Experiment for Treating Substance Abusing Offenders

Faye S. Taxman

In 1994, the Office of National Drug Control Policy sponsored a demonstration of seamless systems of care where substance abuse treatment services were integrated into probation services. The first year analyses are available from the randomized experiment and examine the impact of the integration on service utilization in both the treatment and probation systems, drug use, and re-arrest rates. Findings suggest that the integrated model has a differential impact for moderate and high risk offenders.

Outcome Evaluation of Prison-Based Drug Treatment in Pennsylvania

Wayne N. Welsh

Under a grant awarded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), a collaborative research partnership between the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and Temple University's Center for Public Policy was developed. A demonstration research project included three main elements: (1) a descriptive assessment of drug and alcohol programming (through surveys of 118 drug and alcohol programs and a "mini conference" with treatment staff), (2) an intensive on-site process evaluation of drug and alcohol programs at two institutions, and (3) design of an outcome evaluation study. A second NIJ-funded project (Jan. 1, 2000) examined outcomes for intensive (one-year), residential, therapeutic community drug treatment programs at five state institutions. This session covers two main areas: (1) impact of the partnership on department policy and evaluation activities, and (2) preliminary outcome data (e.g., re-arrest and re-incarceration data).

Federal Demonstration Projects

Breaking the Cycle: Not Easy, but Effective

Adele Harrell

The presentation will present findings from the evaluation of drug interventions in Birmingham, Jacksonville, and Tacoma – summarizing preliminary findings on program impact

and presenting lessons from the process evaluation on how to implement system change and barriers encountered in these sites.

National Evaluation of Multi-site Demonstration of Collaborations to Address Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment

Delia Olufokunbi

In 1999, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges developed a series of guidelines designed to facilitate more effective interventions for families with co-occurring domestic violence and child maltreatment. These guidelines, otherwise known as the Greenbook, provide recommendations about ways to improve how dependency courts, child welfare agencies, and domestic violence service providers work together to more effectively respond to child maltreatment and domestic violence, decrease risk of violence and abuse towards adult victims and children, and increase safety, stability, and well-being for adult victims, children, and families. OJP, HHS, and CDC have initiated a multi-site demonstration initiative to implement these guidelines through collaboration, system change, and community involvement. Six communities have been selected to serve as demonstration sites.

The national evaluation is a key component of this initiative and offers an opportunity to document the progress of the six selected communities as they attempt to achieve the goals articulated by the Greenbook guidelines. The focus of the national evaluation will be to assess the effects of implementing the guidelines' recommendations on collaborations and system change. The national evaluation team will develop and implement an integrated process and outcome evaluation design that uses multiple methods to measure the extent to which demonstration sites' collaborative efforts result in system change and improvements in safety, repeat abuse, and batterer accountability.

This presentation will provide an overview of the national evaluation of the Greenbook with particular focus on the design and methodology of the process evaluation, the first phase of the evaluation.

Addressing Domestic Violence: Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiative

Christy A. Visher

This presentation will describe the Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) Initiative as it is being implemented in three sites: Milwaukee; Washtenaw County, Michigan (Ann Arbor); and Dorchester County, Massachusetts (Boston). It provides some preliminary data on the project implementation. This initiative is funded by the Violence Against Women Office and has been designed to answer the question: Can a coordinated community response, a focused judicial response, and a systemic criminal justice response to domestic violence improve victim safety and service provision, as well as offender accountability? Both quantitative and qualitative process data are being collected at each site. The presentation will present the overall process and evaluation model for JOD.

Police Use of Force

Rate of Force Used By the Police in Montgomery County, Maryland

Edward R. Hickey, Joel H. Garner, Peter B. Hoffman

This study examines the use of force over a seven-year period in Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department, a large suburban police department. It examines the types and rate of force used by Montgomery County Police and the type and rates of force used by arrested suspects. Force rate is defined as the number of uses of force per one hundred police officer-initiated adult arrests (excluding arrests pursuant to judicial warrant). Overall, the use of force by Montgomery County Police is infrequent (6.4 uses of force per 100 arrests) and the most frequent type of force used is hands and feet. OC Spray is the second most frequent type of force, and the use of canines the third most frequent. Suspects most frequently use hands and feet. Five categories or measures grouped for evaluation the use of force by police officer and suspects: Any Force, Weapon Use, Any Suspect Injury (including first aid for the effects of OC spray), Suspect Injury (excluding first aid for the effects of OC spray), and Officer Injury.

The findings show that force is used in 6.4 percent of arrests; weapons are used in 2.9 percent of arrests; suspects are injured in 3.6 percent of arrests (when first aid for the effects of OC spray is classified as injury), and in 2.4 percent (excluding first aid for the effects of OC spray); and officers sustain injury in 1.9 percent of arrests.

Use of Deadly Force During Police Tactical Operations

David A. Klinger

For the better part of the last three decades, police departments have employed Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams in many situations that inhere a higher than normal degree of potential for danger. Despite the widespread use of SWAT teams to manage high-risk situations, there exists virtually no systematic empirical evidence about the use of force in SWAT operations. With an eye toward partially remedying this situation, NIJ funded a multi-method study of SWAT teams in 1999 that included the collection of data on the use of deadly force by citizens and SWAT officers. The current paper reports on what this data discloses about the incidence and prevalence of (1) self- and other-directed violent acts committed by citizens during police tactical operations, and (2) lethal force usage by SWAT officers.

Police Use of Force: Findings from the 1999 National Survey

Steven K. Smith

In 1999, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collected data from a nationally representative sample of nearly 100,000 persons age 16 or older regarding their face-to-face interaction with the police. This presentation specifically examines those incidents in which citizens reported that the police used force against them. Data are analyzed on the initial reason for the police contact, characteristics of the police officer(s) and citizen, and the type of force used against the citizen. Analysis is done to examine citizen perceptions of their own behavior during the incident and whether they considered their own actions to be provocative.

New Research Findings and Data from Juvenile and Teen Courts

Teen Courts and the Juvenile Justice System

Jeffrey A. Butts

Growing from a handful of programs in the 1960s, the number of teen courts (or youth courts) in the U.S. has expanded to more than 600 programs nationwide. The Urban Institute recently conducted an evaluation of teen courts for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Results from that study will be presented. Topics include the court models used by existing programs, their organizational and administrative contexts, and the degree to which they offer a viable justice alternative for young offenders.

National Trends in Juvenile Court Case Processing

Charles Puzzanchera

This presentation has two objectives. The primary focus is to describe current trends in juvenile court case processing using data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (Archive), a project maintained by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) with funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Each year, the Archive prepares the Juvenile Court Statistics report, which describes national estimates of the workload of juvenile courts across the country. These data show that the delinquency caseload has grown over the last 10 years and the characteristics of cases handled by juvenile courts have changed considerably during this period. As such, the first component of the presentation will describe these changes and discuss the implications they have for juvenile justice policy and practice.

The second objective is to introduce participants to OJJDP's data dissemination activities. Many of these resources are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book (ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/index.html). The Statistical Briefing Book provides timely and reliable statistical answers to the most commonly asked questions regarding juvenile crime and victimization and on youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

National Juvenile Court Data Archive Website: National Resource for Juvenile Justice Research

Anne Stahl

In April 2001, the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (Archive) website, designed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), became available. The Archive was established by OJJDP, within the Department of Justice, to promote access to automated juvenile court data sets for use in juvenile justice research. The Archive website was developed as a component of OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book (www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/) to inform researchers of available data sets that are housed in the Archive and the procedures for accessing them.

The goal of the Archive is to provide policymakers, professionals, researchers, and the public with the most detailed information available on juvenile court activity across the nation. In order to do this, the Archive must locate and evaluate information systems that collect juvenile justice information and negotiate access to these data. The data are collected at the state/jurisdiction level according to the individual reporting requirements of each information

system. Archive staff has studied each data file and are familiar with the operations and procedures of juvenile courts nationwide. NCJJ developed techniques to glean a set of commonly defined data elements from this disparate group of databases to produce national reports of juvenile court activity such as the annual Juvenile Court Statistics report.

As a result of this unique data collection effort, NCJJ developed an extensive set of data files detailing the workloads of juvenile courts across the nation. The Archive website contains a complete listing of these data sets, including variable lists and user guides describing each of the data files and how to use them. Along with an explanation of NCJJ's compliance with Department of Justice regulations regarding confidentiality of identifiable research and statistical information, the site contains information detailing the procedure for ordering data sets. The Archive website was constructed to promote the use of these data by researchers and policy makers as a major national resource in decision making.

Long-Term Consequences of Violence Against Children: Adult Criminal Behavior

Understanding the Role of Neighborhoods in the Long-Term Criminal Consequences of Childhood Treatment

Amie M. Schuck

Drawing on a broad-based, ecological model for understanding the consequences of child abuse and neglect, this project utilizes a conceptual framework from community social organization theory and research. The research tests propositions regarding the role of neighborhood social organization characteristics in the development of negative long-term outcomes for maltreated children, specifically criminal offending and violence. The data for this project comes from documented cases of child abuse and neglect (physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect, N=908) from the years 1967-1971 and matched controls (N=667). Additional data on neighborhood characteristics (from census tracts) was collected for use in supplementing the existing data. Hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) was used to examine the interactions between variables at multiple ecological levels. Findings support the hypothesis that contextual factors are important in influencing the development of criminal offending and violence in maltreated children. The criminal consequences of child maltreatment are greatly magnified in disadvantaged communities. By illuminating the connections between child maltreatment and disadvantaged neighborhoods, this research helps inform design of interventions to reduce the negative long-term consequences of child maltreatment.

Promoting Police Ethics and Integrity in a Community Policing Environment: COPS Office Funded Applied Research

Federal Court Monitoring of the Police in Pittsburgh: Abstracting Lessons for Other Cities

Robert C. Davis

The last few years have seen the emergence of a new figure assuring police accountability in the United States: the external police monitor. There are now more than half-dozen police monitors across the country, and that number is expected to triple the next three years. Police departments are talking about the difficulties that could come with federal civil rights litigation, federal court monitors, and other outside auditing. Some also recognize that

there could be benefits. But there is very little real knowledge and understanding of the actual experience for a big city police department.

The Vera Institute, in partnership with the Pittsburgh Police Department, is assessing the monitoring experience in Pittsburgh. The consent decree in Pittsburgh was among the first, and the police department there now has more experience with federal court monitoring than any other urban department. Moreover, the Pittsburgh experience is recognized as having brought about significant reforms through a cooperative relationship between the monitor and law enforcement administrators. The presentation assesses the changes that have been realized in Pittsburgh through interviews with key participants, analysis of trend data, and community surveys. It will describe the process through which these reforms have come about and will draw lessons for police administrators on approaches that work and those that do not.

Law Enforcement Response to Biased Policing and Perceptions of Biased Policing

Lorie A. Fridell

With funding from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) has produced a document that provides guidelines, recommendations, and resources to help law enforcement executives address what is commonly termed “racial profiling.” The project actually goes beyond “racial profiling” – which is most frequently defined as police action initiated solely on the basis of race – to address what PERF sees as the underlying, broader issues: racially biased policing and the perceptions of racially biased policing.

To understand the issues and potential responses of departments to racially biased policing and the perceptions thereof, PERF held focus groups with citizens and law enforcement practitioners nationwide, conducted a national survey of over 1,000 law enforcement executives and held several large-scale discussions with chiefs at national meetings. More than 250 agencies forwarded their policies, training regimens and/or data collection protocol to PERF staff for review. An Advisory Board for the project included law enforcement executives as well as representatives from the Urban League, the ACLU, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), minority advocacy groups, and a major police union.

The project provides recommendations for law enforcement executives with regard to (1) anti-biased policing policies, (2) recruitment and hiring, (3) training and education, (4) supervision and accountability, (5) minority community outreach, and (6) data collection. This six-part series of guidelines reflects the fact that departments need to respond comprehensively to the problem of biased policing with mechanisms that go beyond vehicle stop data collection and the adoption of “Anti-Racial Profiling” policies. The document emphasizes the need for agency executives to work collaboratively with communities to deal with many aspects and manifestations of both biased policing and perceptions of biased policing.

The presentation will summarize the results of the focus groups and survey and provide an overview of the major recommendations.

Police Public Contact(s): Strengths and Weaknesses of Data Analysis and Interpretation

James K. Stewart

The CNA Corporation’s Institute for Public Research is teamed with the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) and the Joint Centers for Justice Studies, Inc. to provide technical assistance to four police agencies. These agencies, geographically dispersed and ranging in size from large to mid-size, are considering collecting

data regarding traffic stops by ethnicity. The project is designed for a short turnaround and will include police managers, professional organizations and unions, and community representatives. Each agency will identify the context and issues of concern and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of various statistical analytical instruments.

Concurrent Panels, Tuesday, 3:30 pm – 5:00 pm

Performance-Based Standards as a Tool for Juvenile Facility Self-Evaluation

Applying Performance-Based Standards in an Operational Context

Robert J. Dugan

Hamilton County Juvenile Court Youth Center has used the PbS project as a basis for implementing a comprehensive performance-based management model. Expanding on the technology used by the project, Hamilton County created a management information system (MIS) tool for use by juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The system permits continuous collection, retrieval and analysis of data related to the six operational areas defined by the project. Unit leaders within the facility receive daily reports on outcome measures in the areas of safety, security and order. The reports provide accountability and a concrete means for measuring and rewarding improvement. At the facility level, analysis of outcomes in comparison to aggregate mean scores for PbS project participants defines benchmarks for success and directs staff to outcomes and processes that are ripe for improvement. Developing facility improvement plans based on internal and external analyses provides strategies and timelines to address performance in selected practices and processes.

Performance-Based Standards for Juvenile Corrections: OJJDP's PbS Program

Edward J. Loughran

The Performance-based Standards (PbS) program, funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, is at the forefront of the movement to establish accountability and continuous improvement in programs, services, and outcomes in the field of juvenile justice. To date, promising results are demonstrated in many of the participating facilities. The PbS model, developed by the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators and Abt Associates, provides tools to juvenile detention and correctional facilities to monitor and improve performance outcomes in six critical facility functions: security, safety, order, health care, educational, and mental health programming within a context that protects individual rights. Currently, 80 facilities are involved in an Internet-based reporting and feedback system that also includes financial and technical support in developing strategies for improving conditions of confinement and services in juvenile detention and correctional facilities. In addition to describing the program, preliminary data will be presented.

Performance-Based Standards in Juvenile Correctional and Detention Facilities

Hugh McDonough

The Performance-based Standards (PbS) Project seeks to improve conditions of confinement in juvenile correctional and detention facilities by implementing a data-driven management system that allows facility staff to measure their performance on key indicators over time and against field averages. The project has substantially impacted the field over the past seven years, as demonstrated by its rapid expansion from eighteen original sites to 58 participants in October 2000. In 2001, the PbS Project will expand to 90 sites and implement additional performance measures related to reintegrating youth into the community. Thus far, the key to the project's dramatic success has been a web-based data collection and reporting system, developed by Abt Associates, that allows users to access online data collection instruments, graphic reports, diagnostic information, relevant research, and modules for formulating improvement plans and accessing financial and expert resources. The PbS Project's website strategy, which allows researchers to analyze data rapidly and continuously while offering valuable tools to project participants, has been recognized as an exciting new direction for Abt Associates' work.

Evaluation of Victim Services Programs

National Study of Victim Needs and Assistance Sought

Ellen Brickman

Safe Horizon, in conjunction with Vera Institute of Justice and Westat, Inc., is conducting a national study of the needs and helpseeking behaviors of crime victims. The study is being conducted at two urban, two suburban, and two rural sites across the United States. Several research efforts are being carried out across the six sites: a telephone survey of 2000 crime victims; a contextual analysis of service availability and delivery at each site; and victim focus groups and individual interviews addressing how victims make decisions about seeking help from victim assistance programs and other formal and informal support systems. This paper will present preliminary results from the contextual analysis, focus groups, and individual interviews. It will also explore how victims make decisions about helpseeking and how these decisions relate to different strategies of service delivery.

Process Evaluation of Victim Services 2000 Phase I: Community Planning and Model Development

Heather J. Clawson

This presentation will include a discussion of the three steps leading up to the process evaluation of the community planning and model development phase of the Victim Services 2000 (VS2000) in Denver and Vermont (i.e., results of the evaluability assessment) the methodology for conducting the evaluation, including a description of the data collection instruments (e.g. stakeholder survey, focus group/interview guides) and process and will include preliminary results of the evaluation.

The process evaluation is designed to answer a variety of questions: Why are some communities successful with planning and others are not? Who are the key stakeholders who should be involved in a program like VS2000? How does "buy-in" by top officials and staff

affect the VS2000 planning and evaluation process? Why do agencies “get involved” and “stay involved”? What are the impacts of successful strategic planning on agencies, communities, and individuals? How have the relationships between in-system advocates and out-of-system advocates changed as a result of the collaborative planning process? How have services to victims changed as a result of this phase of the project? To what extent has the VS2000 model become institutionalized in the community?

Answers to these and other related questions are intended to assist the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the existing VS2000 sites in their development and delivery of technical assistance to communities nationwide that want to adopt an integrated service delivery model like VS2000.

Crime Victims' Needs and Services: Preliminary Findings from a Six-State Survey

Lisa C. Newmark

The Urban Institute and the San Diego Association of Governments are doing a national evaluation of VOCA-funded crime victims' compensation and assistance programs. Researchers are examining program policy and administration issues at the federal, state, and local levels, and addressing how well VOCA funding is being used to meet crime victims' needs. This paper will present early findings from a telephone survey of victims of various types of crime, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, homicide, drunk driving, assault, fraud, and other crimes. The sample is being drawn from 18 VOCA-funded victim service programs in six states and includes nonprofit, law enforcement-based, and prosecution-based providers. The survey asks victims for input on what their crime-related needs were and the sources of assistance they used to meet these needs; how they learned of the VOCA-funded assistance program they worked with; how helpful the program's services were; interactions with the justice system; and experiences with victims' compensation. A summary of findings from the first several hundred completed surveys will be presented, along with policy and practice implications suggested by these initial results.

Research Findings on Racial Profiling

Demographic Characteristics and Outcomes of Traffic Stops: Findings from the 1999 Police-Public Contact Survey

Matthew R. Durose, David Levin

Of the 43.8 million persons with at least one police contact in 1999, about 52 percent stated that at least one of the contacts was for a traffic stop as a driver or a passenger. During 1999, 19.3 million persons were involved in a traffic stop as the driver of the vehicle. These stopped drivers represent approximately 10.3 percent of all licensed drivers in the United States. The survey revealed that the largest differences in the likelihood of police contact with a citizen as driver in a traffic stop are by age, not race or gender. While the survey revealed only slight differences in the likelihood of being stopped by race, the outcomes of the traffic stops differed significantly by race. Minorities were more likely to be ticketed, searched, handcuffed, and arrested than whites. Black drivers generally had a worse outcome than white drivers, regardless of whether they were stopped by a white officer or a black officer.

Methods and Official Data on Racial Profiling: Vehicular Stops of the North Carolina State Highway Patrol

William R. Smith

Methodological issues in the study of possible racial profiling by the North Carolina State Highway Patrol are addressed. A central question includes the validity of denominators used to calculate rates of the patrol's stops of drivers across demographic groups as defined by sex, age, and race. Various estimates of the demographic make up of drivers on the highway and drivers' behavior on the highway are evaluated. Data on all vehicular stops by the patrol for the year 2000 are examined and results are discussed.

Citizen Survey Results: Race Disparities in Self-Reported Stops and Stop Experiences

Matthew Zingraff

This paper reports the results of an analysis of police stop experiences using self-reports from the North Carolina Driver Survey (NCDS). The NCDS is a telephone survey of African American and white North Carolina licensed drivers (n=2,919). Although most prior research on racial bias in stops has used official statistics, surveys are attractive because they allow collection of auxiliary information on driver characteristics and driving behavior, which is not typically available in police stop reports. In analyses of self-reported stops over the past year, after setting controls for self-reported driver characteristics and driver behavior, large residual race gaps remain in the probability of having been stopped. Higher levels of racial disparity are reported for local police stops than for stops by North Carolina State Highway Patrol officers. Within race analyses of the probability of stops show that black males are particularly likely to be stopped by local police, that the highway patrol is particularly reactive to the driving behaviors of African Americans, and conversely that the highway patrol is particularly reactive to the age and class characteristics of white drivers. In addition, African Americans report being stopped for somewhat more discretionary reasons and to a small but significant extent being treated with less respect during stops. There are no reported race differences in the relative incidence of citations, written warnings, and verbal warnings. The findings in this paper point toward greater racial disparity in the probability of being stopped than in the interaction after the stop.

What Works: Campbell Collaboration

Cognitive-Behavioral Programs for Adult and Juvenile Offenders: Synthesis of the Research on their Effectiveness for Reducing Recidivism

Gabrielle Lynn Chapman

Research reviews and meta-analyses have often identified cognitive-behavioral programs among those most effective for reducing the recidivism of offenders. This study presents the results of a meta-analysis on the effectiveness of such programs for general juvenile and adult offenders. The presentation first constructs a working definition of cognitive-behavioral treatment and then assesses the impact of cognitive-behavioral interventions on reducing recidivism. The pattern of the treatment's effect on recidivism is also examined.

Towards Evidence-Based Criminology and Justice: Systematic Reviews, the Campbell Collaboration, and its Crime and Justice Group

Anthony Petrosino

Evidence-based criminology and criminal justice requires the careful synthesis of the results of prior evaluations that have tested “what works.” This presentation defines and describes systematic reviews of evaluation research. It then describes the development of the Campbell Collaboration, a newly formed international organization that will conduct syntheses of research on the effects of social science interventions by preparing and maintaining systematic reviews of high-quality evaluations in areas like criminal justice, social work, and education. The paper presents the rationale for the organization, the success of the Cochrane Collaboration in health care, and early developments of the Campbell Collaboration. An overview of the Campbell Collaboration’s Crime and Justice Group that will focus on preparing systematic reviews of experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations in criminology and criminal justice is presented. To illustrate, a pilot review of nine randomized trials testing the effects of Scared Straight and other juvenile awareness programs is presented.

Electronic Monitoring: What We Know

Marc Renzema

Electronic monitoring has been an oversold fad. It has often been undertaken with conflicting goals and failure to integrate its surveillance capabilities with other program elements. This presentation reviews the evidence on the ability of monitoring to achieve three goals:

- Efficiently control offenders in the community during the course of monitoring
- Reduce re-offending after a period of monitoring when monitoring is the primary program element
- Reduce re-offending after a period of monitoring when monitoring is coupled with other major interventions

Although the review of research continues, an interim conclusion is that evidence is lacking with respect to the first two goals. Recent research, especially some now emerging from Sweden, suggests monitoring may be useful when integrated with treatment components.

Evaluations of Reentry Programs

Development of the Nevada Reentry Model

John S. Goldkamp

The presentation will discuss the evolution of the reentry drug courts initiative in Reno and Las Vegas, Nevada as well as its current status.

Reentry: Interagency Components to Successful Practice

Faye S. Taxman

Reentry historically has been a difficult process. Recent changes in incarceration and sentencing patterns complicate the goals and processes of transitioning offenders from prison to the community. Through an analysis of eight Reentry Partnership Initiatives sponsored by the

Office of Justice Programs, the researchers present preliminary findings from the process evaluation that examines how government and community agencies have configured a reentry processes to reduce recidivism. The process evaluation findings will highlight the implementation results in three key areas: prison, structured reentry, and reintegration.

Communication and Collaboration in the Reentry Partnership Initiatives

Douglas Young

While offender reentry is nothing new, the notion of engaging diverse agencies to work collectively to facilitate transition from prison and community reintegration is a novel one. This presentation examines the collaborations formed by the Reentry Partnership Initiatives (RPIs) developed in eight jurisdictions with support from OJP. Spanning the state prisons agency, parole, police, victims groups, community-based organizations, and often state and local policy and service agencies, the RPIs represent experiments in collaboration as well as reentry. Early results from a social network analysis of the eight sites are discussed, supplemented by responses to a questionnaire addressing leadership, authority, problem solving, and other aspects of collaboration. The network analysis evaluates patterns of communication within select reentry partnerships using measures of social density and cohesion, and the centrality and utility of different RPI actors. These results will be assessed across sites to identify common partnership structures and possible typologies. Together with findings from the implementation questionnaire, the network results will be analyzed to explore whether particular patterns of collaboration and communication are associated with greater progress in implementing comprehensive initiatives that enhance the success of offender reentry.

Discussion Panel: Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing

Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing

Lorie A. Fridell, Ronald W. Glensor, Corinne Hard, Rana Sampson

This session features both a video presentation and a discussion about Problem-Oriented Policing (POP). Produced collaboratively by the National Institute of Justice and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the 25-minute video profiles the San Diego Police Department project that won the 2000 Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in POP. The award winner is selected and presented annually by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). The Graffiti Prevention and Suppression project in the Mid-City area enlisted many community and city agency partners, and it provides an effective illustration of the power and potential of the SARA problem-solving model and a few energetic and resourceful police officers. Following the video, Officer Corinne Hard, one of the San Diego police officers, who coordinated the graffiti project, will offer commentary. Additionally, Ron Glensor and Rana Sampson, who each combine experience as practitioner and leading community and problem-oriented policing researcher, will join the panel to offer their perspectives and engage the audience in discussion about the San Diego project and the state of POP and policing more generally.

In spite of continued efforts by progressive police agencies across the U.S. to take a problem-oriented approach to the delivery of police services, there is still a need to encourage further development of problem-oriented policing (POP). The National Institute of Justice, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the PERF have played a role in supporting these efforts.

Concurrent Panels, Wednesday, 9:30 am – 11:00 am

COMPASS: Seattle's First Year

COMPASS Technology – Obtaining Mappable Data and Mapping It

Joe Kabel

No one ever said that developing a multi-agency, multi-disciplinary information system capable of both tabular and geographic analysis would be easy. NIJ's pilot COMPASS (Community Mapping, Planning, and Analysis for Safety Strategies) site in Seattle is a case in point. However, several tracks of concurrent activity have provided a solid foundation for the development of Seattle's COMPASS information system. These activities (detailed below), the web-accessible system design, and current status will be discussed.

Data Gathering – Since the project director joined the COMPASS project last September, the project director and the Seattle COMPASS Research Partners have been meeting with numerous city, county, and state agencies that may be potential data providers. These include: criminal justice agencies such as local police departments, jails and prisons, municipal and superior courts, and local crime prevention groups; social service providers such as welfare, substance abuse and mental health treatment, and public health; the school district; and agencies responsible for city infrastructure including street networks, lighting, bus stops, parks, etc. Major issues in arranging for sharing of data center on resolving confidentiality and privacy concerns and on fiscal or programmer burden in collecting data.

Reducing Burden on Data Providers – A key tactic in convincing agencies to provide data has been a project commitment to reduce the effort required. The Seattle COMPASS system contractor encourages providers to extract data from their data systems in raw form, generally a record-level data dump. The contractor then assumes the responsibility of cleaning, processing, and de-identifying the data into information useful for research. Providers keep the option of assuming any of these tasks themselves.

System Design – The Seattle COMPASS information system will evolve in stages. While it is being created, the system contractor will be responsible for managing and processing data received, creating databases to be used for analytic purposes, and specifying the hardware and software components that allow tabular and spatial query. Ultimately, all phases of the system will transition to city ownership and maintenance.

Browser-based vs. PC-based Application – In an effort to maximize user access and cost-efficiency, development and maintenance of Seattle's COMPASS information system will be centralized. COMPASS data analysts will gain access to the central data server while less technical users will be able to access, query, and view COMPASS data tables and maps using an Internet browser.

Charting a Course: Innovation Amidst the Perfect Storm

Michael R. Pendleton

COMPASS (Community, Mapping, Planning, and Analysis for Safety Strategies), a new criminal justice initiative that involves multiple policy partners, diverse data sources, and strategic analysis and interventions, is entering its second year. As part of the pilot initiative a qualitative study to document the process of innovation is quickly yielding interesting lessons in the process of innovation. The COMPASS project proved to be a resilient effort in an

environment of both social and physical chaos. The focused and orderly efforts to establish a leadership team, initiate technical solutions, and begin data acquisition stood in stark contrast to a series of major riots and loss of life coming from a community “mardi gras” event and a 6.8 earthquake that rocked the Puget Sound region. These events combined with an on-going community debate about racial profiling by the police, further emphasized the socio-political context within which the COMPASS project is developing. Early lessons discussed include the unusual role of the research partners during the leadership vacuum, attempts to politicize the project, the tension between a data warehouse and problem based focus, the process of establishing program structure and selecting a problem focus, and the politics of agency participation. Next steps will be discussed.

Evaluating Juvenile Curfews

Impact of a Youth Curfew on Arrests, Victimizations, and Calls for Service

Caterina Gouvis

The presentation will discuss the objectives and findings of the Urban Institute’s evaluation of the youth curfew in Prince George’s County, Maryland. The evaluation was designed to determine whether the curfew is an effective means of reducing: (1) victimizations of youth affected by the curfew (youth under 17) during curfew hours, (2) arrests of youth, (3) youth crime-related calls for service (911 calls) during curfew hours, and (4) concentration of violent incidents (hotspot areas) in which youth are disproportionately victimized. The analytical framework included intervention analysis, including an interrupted time series analysis of crime before and after curfew implementation; spatial analysis of the concentration of victimizations and calls for service to locate changes in locations of hotspots of crime before and after curfew enforcement; and a process evaluation to determine whether the curfew was implemented as planned.

Case Study of Daytime Truancy Enforcement and Juvenile Crime

James W. Meeker

Research on the crime-reduction impact of curfews remains inconclusive and widely debated. The project examines the relationship between curfew enforcement and the distribution of urban crime with a quasi-experiment set in Orange County, California, where daytime truancy enforcement was recently begun in attempts to reduce daytime burglaries and improve school attendance. Two longitudinal datasets are used: the Gang Incident Tracking System (GITS) and a police record database of juvenile crime. Both sets contain data from 1996 through 1998, enabling an analysis of the effect of truancy enforcement on the amount and location of juvenile crime and juvenile gang crime. Researchers first describe the motivation for the truancy enforcement and the method of implementation, and then present findings of crime reduction and displacement.

Discussion Panel: Demand vs. Supply Reduction: An International Comparison to the Problem of Drugs

Demand vs. Supply Reduction: An International Comparison to the Problem of Drugs

Kimberly T. Konkell, Joseph R. Fuentes, Terree Schmidt-Whelan, Juergen Weimer

This panel will compare outcomes resulting from demand and supply reduction approaches to the drug problem. Experts from demand and supply paradigms will discuss the benefits and pitfalls of these approaches. After the sharing of findings, there will be an open discussion on the balance between these two approaches in a national drug control policy.

Domestic Impact of International Trafficking of Women and Children

Increasing Demand Resulting in Flourishing Recruitment and Trafficking in Women and Girls

Norma Hotaling

The demand for trafficked women and girls increases due to easy accessibility and promotion of the multi-billion dollar sex industry; loosened social norms; profitability by individuals, organized groups and governments; non-existent, weak, or unenforced legal interventions focusing on the demand and traffickers; and criminal justice arrest and prosecution of women and girls. Traffickers are responding to the increased profitability and increased demand. Every day in densely populated, urban areas girls of color, ages 10-17 are lured from our local high schools by violent pimps. Poor and vulnerable Asian, South/Central American, and Russian women and girls are smuggled, kidnapped, raped, tricked, and coerced by traffickers and organized crime syndicates into the highly invisible, and mobile sex trade that includes strip clubs, escort organizations, massage parlors, brothels, and street prostitution.

Vulnerable and naive 13- and 14-year-old blond, blue eyed, white girls are brutally and cunningly recruited from schools, streets, and shopping malls of the Midwest and Canada and delivered to major cities all through the U.S. to fill the demand side of prostitution: comprised mostly of educated, middle and upper class men. Collaboration between law enforcement, public health and private agencies should be created to shift local government's approach to prostitution and trafficking, aiding women and girls to permanently exit the criminal justice system, escape prostitution and trafficking. Interventions should address the root causes of prostitution and trafficking such as violence, sexual exploitation, poverty and misogyny. In this presentation we will explore programs that address power dynamics of male/female relationships, perception of women and girls as objects, physical and sexual exploitation (i.e., date rape, childhood sexual abuse, domestic violence and the connection to trafficking, and attitudes used by current prostitute users to justify their actions.)

Sex Trafficking in the United States

Janice G. Raymond

Although there is some historical literature on trafficking and prostitution in the context of the United States, this study maps the groundwork for the contemporary problem of international and domestic sex trafficking in this country. Researchers interviewed 128 respondents, among them trafficked women; women in local prostitution industries, many of

whom had been domestically trafficked; law enforcement and immigration officials; social service providers; researchers; and advocates.

The study follows the path of a trafficked woman from her point of entrance into a U.S. sex industry to her current status. Data is included about the contemporary historical context of sex trafficking in the United States; definitions of trafficking; research aims and methods; operation of the sex industry; background of women in the sex industry in the United States; recruiters, traffickers and pimps; methods of recruitment; methods of movement; methods of initiation, methods of control; men who buy women for prostitution; health effects of sex trafficking and prostitution; methods of coping and resistance; interviewees viewpoint, and recommendations for change.

For purposes of this conference, the presentation will address factors implicated in the rise of sex trafficking into the United States, methods of recruitment and control of victims, men who buy women for prostitution, and recommendations for change, with specific reference to implications for the criminal justice system.

21st Century Slaves: Domestic Impact of International Trafficking in Women and Children

Amy O'Neill Richard

Trafficking in women and children is prevalent worldwide. The U.S. government conservatively estimated in 1997 that over 700,000 women and children were trafficked across international borders by trafficking rings, including an estimated 45,000 to 50,000 to the United States. Women and children are being trafficked to the U.S. for sexual exploitation, sweatshop labor, domestic servitude, and agricultural work. While traditionally most have been brought from Asia and Latin America, there are an increasing number being trafficked from the new independent states of Central and Eastern Europe. People caught in human trafficking rings are placed in situations of abuse and exploitation that expose them to violence and cruelty. Globally, the problem appears to be growing, given weak economics in the source countries and the enormous profits, relatively low risk, and rare convictions for the traffickers.

Uncovering, investigating, and prosecuting trafficking cases while protecting, assisting, and repatriating trafficking victims is a complicated and resource-intensive task. Some of the largest challenges in preventing trafficking are overcoming the economic hardships and cultural constraints facing many of the trafficked persons in the source countries. Trafficking cases are also hard to uncover given corruption, the underground nature of the crime, and traffickers' threats against the victims. Moreover, as trafficking is a cross-cutting issue, it frequently falls under the purview of several different governmental agencies, resulting at times in different approaches to the issue and the victims. A further complication has been the relatively few shelters and funds specifically designated for medical, psychological, and legal services for those trafficked.

The government has responded to the problem by implementing a three-tiered strategy focused on prevention, protection and support for the victims, and prosecution of the traffickers. Additionally, it has passed a new anti-trafficking law, established an office to combat and monitor trafficking, co-sponsored an international trafficking protocol, and created a worker exploitation taskforce.

Recent Findings on Police Integrity Research

Career-Ending Police Misconduct in New York City

James J. Fyfe, Peter R. Jones, Robert J. Kane, Robert Tillman

This paper reports on a National Institute of Justice study of all New York City police officers dismissed (n=1212), or forced to resign (n=331) during 1975-1996. Comprehensive life and career histories of these officers (the “study officers”) and a random sample of their Police Academy classmates (the “control group”) were compiled and analyzed to identify correlates and patterns of misconduct and distinctions between involuntarily separated (IS) officers and their classmates. Analysis generally proceeded by comparing the percentages of study and control officers whose histories included a given trait or experience.

Among the study’s most significant findings:

- A quarter of IS were drug related (failing/refusing to take drug tests; possessing/selling drugs; n=420). Internal rules violations accounted for 21.9 percent; profit-motivated corruption for 16.3 percent; off-duty crimes for 15.5 percent; perjury, conspiracy, and other attempts to obstruct justice for 5.5 percent; and brutality and other on-duty abuses of citizens for 3.7 percent.
- IS rates were highest in areas characterized by community disorganization and high rates of violent and property crime.

- Gender is not associated with IS: 15.1 percent of the study group and 13.4 percent of the control group were women;

- Race is associated with IS. Whites were underrepresented in the study group (56.8 percent vs. 78.9 percent in the control group). Blacks were over-represented (30.5 percent vs. 10.6 percent in the control group); Hispanic and Asian officers were found equally in both groups.

- There is no association between age at date of appointment and IS.
- Prior military service is positively associated with IS, especially among Black and Hispanic women. Four in ten study officers (40.8%) were veterans, versus three in ten control officers (32.5%). Half of Black women (50.9%) and 10.7 percent of Hispanic women in were veterans, versus 21.8 percent and 5.7 percent among controls.
- Pre-employment arrests and other experiences in the juvenile, criminal, and military justice systems, as well as in traffic courts are positively associated with IS.

- Unsatisfactory prior employment (job dismissals; derogatory comments by prior employers) is positively associated with IS.

- City residence is positively associated with IS: 85.2 percent of study officers and 70.8 percent of control officers lived in New York City at appointment.

- Higher education is negatively associated with IS. One in 12 study officers (6.7%) versus one in seven control officers (14.3%) had Associate degrees or higher at the time of appointment.

- Prior rejections for civil service employment and recommendations for rejection by NYPD personnel investigators are positively associated with IS later in officers’ careers.

- Police Academy cohort size and poor performance in recruit training are positively associated with IS later in officers’ careers.

Enhancing Police Integrity: Organizational Obligations

Carl B. Klockars

Police administrations acquire two types of obligation with respect to officer misconduct. One set of obligations, based on a conception of police misconduct as a problem of defective individual officers is to prevent such persons from entering police service and expel those who escape screening or become corrupted after they have entered. A second set of obligations, based on a conception of police misconduct as an organizational as opposed to an individual problem, requires police agencies to create an organizational culture that is intolerant of misconduct. To do so police administrations must create and communicate organizational rules that define and prohibit misconduct; detect, investigate, and discipline rule violations; and circumscribe the code of silence.

To fulfill these organizational obligations a two-year study of three police agencies of high integrity identifies five questions police administrations can ask about integrity and offers a tool with which they can measure the contours of integrity in their own agencies. The study identifies a series of strategies and tactics organizations can employ to ensure that officers know and support agency rules, understand and endorse the agency's disciplinary threat against rule violation, and prove willing to come forward to report misconduct.

Recent Juvenile Justice Findings from National Statistics

Counting Juveniles on Probation: Reports from the Development of a National Census Survey

Catherine A. Gallagher

Record keeping on juveniles on probation is the prerogative of the local or state government administering probation. This means that there are vast differences as to the scope, quality, and accessibility of data, as well as great variation in the populations served. Since probationers comprise the bulk of juveniles under the jurisdiction of justice agencies, it is critical to fill this gap in juvenile justice data. In response, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has initiated a two-part standardized data collection effort on juvenile probation. This presentation reports results from feasibility interviews across the nation. Impediments to the success of a uniform data collection; survey methods used; and aspects of the target population, reference day, and potential data elements will be discussed.

New Findings from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement

Melissa Sickmund

As part of the National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project, the National Center for Juvenile Justice analyzes and produces reports on the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) data. The first wave of CJRP data collected data on 105,790 juvenile offenders in residential facilities on October 29, 1997. These data were reported in Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report, the online OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, and the online Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook. Findings from the second wave of data collection will be presented. These data capture information on juveniles in placement on October 27, 1999. Comparisons between the 1997 and 1999 populations will be made.

New Findings from the National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project

Howard Snyder

The National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project (NJJDAP) supports the efforts of many researchers who are studying juvenile crime, juvenile victimization and the juvenile justice system through the secondary analysis of existing data. Based at, and coordinated through, the National Center for Juvenile Justice, this project has produced studies on a range of topics including violent juvenile crime trends by age, sex, and race using NCVS data; racial bias in juvenile arrests using NIBRS data; comparisons of various statistical approaches of risk classification using data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive; a study of juvenile suicide and homicide trends using mortality data from the National Center for Health Statistics (CDC); and the relationship between violent victimization and subsequent violent offending using ADD health data. Findings from these and other project research will be presented.

Organizational Approaches to Advance Community Policing: COPS Office Funded Applied Research

Information Systems Technology Enhancement Project

Terence Dunworth

The Police Department Information Systems Technology Enhancement Project (PD-ISTEP) grew out of the observation that during the 1990s many police departments were purchasing new information technology at a very fast rate but were subsequently frustrated as they attempted to obtain useful strategic, planning, and tactical information from the new systems. ISTEP proposed to consider why this was and, further, to consider how rapidly improving information technology (IT) infrastructures might be used to support and promote community policing and problem solving. Phase 1 of the project was completed in 1999; the reports from that phase can be obtained from the OCOPS web site. Phase 2 is drawing to a conclusion now. During Phase 1 the following departments agreed to act as IT information providers: Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina; Hartford, Connecticut; Reno, Nevada; San Diego, California; Tempe, Arizona. These departments hosted project staff and opened their doors to us in more ways than one. In Phase 2, implementation of specific IT-based community policing programs were made in Arlington, Virginia, Phoenix, Arizona, and Reno, Nevada. These departments worked with project staff to implement a COMPSTAT approach developed during the project (Arlington), a community policing approach to prostitution control (Phoenix), and a strategic approach to auto theft (Reno). This talk will cover both phases of ISTEP, with a primary focus on the dynamics of organizational change that IT enhancement and community policing stimulate.

Community Policing in American Police Organizations

Edward R. Maguire

This presentation describes two national studies of community policing that used similar methods. In the first, researchers visited 24 American police departments for periods ranging from three days to three weeks to conduct interviews and observations. In the second, researcher-practitioner teams have completed visits to three of 12 agencies. The presentation discusses the value of site visits compared with other methods of studying trends in community policing across

time and place. In addition, although the data analysis has only just begun, preliminary findings from the research and their implications for community policing policy and practice will be discussed.

Problem-Oriented Policing: Reflections on the First 20 Years

Michael S. Scott

This presentation describes the major themes, findings, and recommendations contained in a 2000 report by the presenter to the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services on the state of the development of problem-oriented policing. The report's objectives were:

(1) to clarify the core elements of Herman Goldstein's ideal model of problem-oriented policing; (2) to describe distortions to various core elements in the practice of problem-oriented policing; (3) to place the concepts of "problem-oriented policing" and "problem-solving" within the context of total police service; (4) to describe the strongest aspects and greatest deficiencies of the move toward problem-oriented policing; (5) to assess the overall progress made by police agencies, governments, and research institutions in advancing problem-oriented policing; and (6) to propose directions for the future development of problem-oriented policing. In addition, the report seeks to describe how problem-oriented policing relates to other contemporary police reform movements, including community policing and situational crime prevention. The report was based on the author's experiences in developing and implementing the problem-oriented policing concept, a review of relevant literature and problem-oriented policing project reports, site visits to selected police departments, attendance at conferences, extensive discussions with Herman Goldstein, and interviews of others well-versed in problem-oriented policing. The report concludes with recommendations for how problem-oriented policing can be further advanced, including discussions of how prosecutors and local government leaders can and should adopt a problem-oriented approach to public safety.

Concurrent Panels, Wednesday, 11:30 am – 1:00 pm

Domestic and Sexual Violence Research Under the State Justice Statistics Program

Violence Against Women in South Carolina: Incident Based Analysis

Rob McManus

This presentation uses the South Carolina Incident Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) to provide an descriptive overview of the violent victimization of women in South Carolina from 1996 through 1999. SCIBRS is fully compliant with National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) standards, and the state had a 100 percent participation rate during the study's time period. Over this time period, the most frequently reported violent crime against women was simple assault, followed by aggravated assault. Overall, minority women were disproportionately represented as victims in all violent crime categories. Women were most often victimized by family members. Young adult women were victimized at a higher rate than children or elderly women. Personal weapons such as hand, feet or fists were the weapons most often used to commit acts of violence against women. Additionally, information concerning victim injury, time of day, day of week, location and other factors were also examined. However, it is worth noting that victimization patterns varied greatly among offense categories.

Examples of this variation include the findings that victims of forcible sexual offenses were younger than victims of other offenses, robbery victims were more often victimized by strangers, and deadly weapons (particularly firearms) were more often used in homicides, aggravated assaults, and robbery. The findings of this study illustrate both the strengths and weaknesses of incident based reporting analysis. It provides an excellent source of basic information concerning the victim, circumstances of the crime and the offender. It does not, however, provide in-depth background information on the victim, offender, or development of a violent relationship. The system could serve as a starting point to identify cases for more in-depth analysis.

Using Criminal History Records to Define Sex Offender Criminal Careers

John Speir, Tammy Meredith

The current Georgia SAC project augments ongoing research on the accountability and processing of sex offenders in Georgia through analysis of 20 years of Georgia criminal history records. This study provides the first look at the flow of offenders into and out of the criminal justice system, documenting the relationships among arrest, charging, indictment practices, court dispositions and sanctions. The research will give special attention to the entire "criminal career" (based on official arrest records) including frequency, pattern, and longitudinal sequencing of sex offending; co-occurring crimes (property, drugs); escalation and/or specialization in sex offending; age of onset and chronicity; charging practices and dispositional patterns; and sex offending while on probation or parole.

Maine Adult Sex Offender Attrition Study 2000-2001: Role of Law Enforcement

Lawrence Ullian

The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located at the Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service at the University of Southern Maine conducted a study focusing on what happens to (alleged) adult sex offenders as they progress through the Maine criminal justice system. Researchers attempted to answer (1) What are adult sex offender attrition rates (the rate at which cases are lost or dropped) at the key decision points in the criminal justice process? And, (2) What affects the rates at each decision point?

The project convened an advisory group composed of representatives from law enforcement, prosecutors, defense attorneys, community members, victim witness advocates, Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC) staff, and Maine Department of Human Services (MDHS, the state child welfare agency) staff. The advisory group assisted in designing the research questions and the interview instruments. The statewide study sample included a similar set of participants from each of the eight prosecutorial districts in Maine. Project staff interviewed representatives of the following decision makers in each district: law enforcement, prosecutors and assistant prosecutors, defense attorneys, advocates (community-based and prosecutor associated victim-witness), DHS investigators, and two emergency room nurses (one from a hospital with a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program and one from a hospital without a SANE program).

Researchers completed 68 interviews during the period of January through June 2001. Two-person teams did the interviews, with one person conducting the interview and the second person transcribing the interview and clarifying responses. The interview data was analyzed using NUD*IST© qualitative analysis software.

This presentation focuses on the role of law enforcement, which is, in many instances, the first contact between victims of sexual assault and the criminal justice system. The initial interaction between the victim and law enforcement representatives plays an important role in the victim's cooperation during pursuit of criminal charges. Law enforcement has a second critical role, that of investigating the alleged assault. The quality of the investigation is critical to prosecutors' decisions on whether or not to prosecute sexual assault cases. Presenters discuss the findings concerning the role of law enforcement as the first responders in the Maine criminal justice continuum.

Evolution of Efforts to Prevent and Reduce Stress for Correctional Officers and Their Families

Comparison of the Availability of Psychological and Family Support for Officers in Law Enforcement and in Correctional Agencies

Robert P. Delprino

Results of two national surveys of law enforcement organizations and correctional agencies will be presented. The surveys provide benchmarks of the extent and nature of family support services available and identify the providers of services and perceived obstacles in family support program development. Comparisons of the availability of services in the fields of law enforcement and corrections will be presented. Also, suggestions for the future utilization of services will be provided.

How Stress Hurts and Helps in a Correctional Setting

Arnett Gaston

The presenter relates personal observations and experiences to show how debilitating stress can be and how one can use stress to help once the difference between eustress and distress is recognized. As a psychologist, the presenter has employed and taught others how to recognize the difference between eustress and distress, and to utilize relaxation and self-hypnosis techniques to control stress.

Field Test of the Corrections and Law Enforcement Family Support Program: Evaluation Methodology

David Hayeslip

This paper will discuss the planned evaluation methodology for the Field Test of the Corrections and Law Enforcement Family Support (CLEFS) Program. Abt Associates was funded through a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to conduct the evaluation of this program in three corrections sites and three law enforcement sites. The evaluation will be comprised of two components. The first will be a formative assessment of the process of implementation of each site's stress prevention programs. This will include documentation of how and why particular programmatic components were chosen and implemented, who was involved in the implementation, and what successes and obstacles were encountered during the process. The second component will be an evaluation of possible impacts that the various programs may have on the reduction and prevention of stress among corrections and law enforcement officers and their families. In addition, a discussion is planned concerning the unique measurement and methodological problems associated with the field test

approach. This will include, among other problems, possible confounding effects of NIJ and stress program expert technical assistance, the problems of attribution given that certain program elements existed prior to the field tests, and the potential reluctance of officers to participate in the planned interventions.

Framing the Research Agenda to Define the Domestic Impact of Transnational Crime

Unveiling the Corporate Drug-Trafficker

Joseph R. Fuentes

Cocaine distribution cells, operating at the highest levels of the cocaine trade in the United States, are responsible for importation and wholesale distribution of tons of cocaine to the larger American cities. They present one of the most formidable challenges to American law enforcement supply reduction efforts. Cells are the distribution arm for a major international trafficking organization, are role-specialized, and are staffed largely by undocumented aliens bound by strict codes of behavior. The outside threat of law enforcement causes considerable intra-group bonding and loyalty and acts to regulate organizational growth and day-to-day operations. This presentation describes research to understand the operations of these cells from a non-enforcement, corporate perspective. The research strongly relies upon criminal eyewitness and informant interviews. This methodology is an important tool to both the academic researcher and the enforcement practitioner.

Trafficking of Persons: Assessment of Victims' Situations and Needs Related to Current Strategies to Stop Trafficking for Forced Labor and Slavery

Kathryn McMahon

What are the most important questions to be asked in order to best assess the situations of victims of trafficking? How do victims' situations and needs present obstacles to efforts to stop trafficking of persons and prosecute traffickers? Topics related to victims' situations and needs include barriers to escape, living and working conditions, problems victims face after release or escape from forced labor or slavery, and problems faced upon return to country of origin. Topics related to effects on efforts to stop trafficking in persons include barriers to reporting and cooperation with authorities, services available upon escape or release from situations of bondage, support offered by NGOs and non-profits, how complaints are handled by local police and other authorities including consulates, and fears of ill treatment by authorities in the U.S. or countries of origin. Discussion will include current research needs; questions and issues to be addressed in order for research to be helpful in developing case studies that identify victims' needs and secure victims' rights under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

Foreign Nationals in United States Jails and Prisons

William K. Wilkey

Foreign national prisoners in United States correctional institutions are a growing concern. The number of non-United States citizens that become prisoners in our jails and prisons is increasing. Over 25 percent of the federal prisoners are now foreign nationals. There is no one accepted way of identifying and counting foreign nationals in our state and local prisons and jails. With this group of prisoners, facts are in short supply; questions are not. Numbers?

Nationality? Immigration status, now and upon release? Eligibility for prisoner exchange to their country of citizenship? Criminal history? Health and mental health history? Religion and religious customs? Language? Social customs? Knowledge that is based on research is nonexistent. Are the goals and objectives for programs and services the same for this population? Are we preparing these prisoners to reenter society, be deported, or are we doing nothing? Is the research that is currently being done on American prisons and jails and/or American prisoners factoring in foreign national prisoners?

Discussion Panel: Community Prosecution: Problem Solving at the Community Level

Community Prosecution: Problem Solving at the Community Level

Timothy J. Murray, John Feinblatt, John S. Goldkamp, Marna McLendon, Elaine Nugent

This panel will focus on the emerging models of Community Prosecution. The impact and implications of these models will be explored. Early efforts to define and measure these programs will also be discussed.

Domestic Violence Homicide

Chicago Women's Health Risk Study: What Does it Tell Us about Reducing the Risk of Serious Injury or Death in Intimate Partner Violence?

Carolyn Rebecca Block

To help practitioners identify women at greatest risk, the Chicago Women's Health Risk Study (CWHRS) explored factors indicating significant danger of death or life-threatening injury in intimate violence situations. A collaboration of domestic violence advocates, Chicago medical, public health, and criminal justice agencies with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the CWHRS compared longitudinal interviews with physically abused women sampled at hospitals and health centers and similar interviews with "proxy respondents" who knew the couple (each intimate partner homicide involving a woman over age 17 that had occurred in Chicago in two years). This presentation will outline and discuss key findings of the CWHRS and the implications of those findings for practice. For example, some of these findings include reasons some physically abused women decide not to seek help from counselors, agencies, medical providers or law enforcement; risk factors for serious injury or death that are particularly important for Latina/Hispanic women; the differing constellations of risk factors for women who become homicide offenders versus women who become homicide victims; and the risk factors for death among women who are not currently experiencing physical violence.

Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Femicide

Jacquelyn C. Campbell, Carolyn Rebecca Block, Doris Campbell, Mary Ann Curry, Faye Gary, Jane Koziol-McLain, Judith McFarlane, Carolyn Sachs, Phyllis Sharps, Yvonne Ulrich, Daniel Webster, Susan A Wilt

Perpetrators of femicide (killing of women) are most often current or ex intimate partners, and intimate partner violence, with the woman as the victim, is the most common pre-existing characteristic. Supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and National

Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, a multi-site case-control study was conducted to identify risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships. Cases (femicides) (n = 220) were identified from police and Medical Examiner records. Interviews of friends and family as proxies for the victim were compared with data from abused controls (n = 386) identified via random digit dialing in the same 11 cities. All risk factors from the Danger Assessment (DA) instrument for assessing risk of homicide in violent intimate partner relationships were significant in bivariate comparison analysis except for victim suicidality. Stalking was also significantly more likely to be characteristic of fatal cases than controls. Significant risk factors in multivariate logistic regression analysis (in descending order of strength) were perpetrator gun access (aOR=5.36), estrangement, especially under conditions of a highly controlling partner (aOR=4.21); perpetrator unemployment (aOR=3.56); threats with a weapon (aOR=3.30); never living together (protective) (aOR=.30); threats to kill (aOR=2.97); perpetrator prior arrest for domestic violence (aOR=2.82); a stepchild in the home (aOR=2.63); and forced sex (aOR=1.99). The multivariate model correctly classified the case status of 71 percent of the cases and 94 percent of controls, and 90 percent of women with a DA score of eight or more were among the femicide victims (Positive Predictive Value) with a 75 percent correct classification of cases and controls at a score of 4 or more as a cutoff . Therefore, there is moderate initial support for an unweighted DA and several risk factors that could be identified for abusive relationships most at risk to become lethal with consequent implications for safety planning.

Exposure Reduction or Retaliation? Effects of Domestic Violence Resources on Intimate Partner Homicide

Laura Dugan, Daniel S. Nagin, Richard Rosenfeld

Rates of homicide involving intimate partners have declined substantially over the past 25 years in the United States, while public awareness of and policy responses to domestic violence have grown. To what extent has the social response to domestic violence contributed to the decline in intimate-partner homicide? Researchers evaluate the relationship between intimate-partner homicide and domestic violence prevention resources in 48 large cities between 1976 and 1996. Controlling for other influences, several types of prevention resources are linked to lower levels of intimate homicide, which are interpreted in terms of their capacity to effectively reduce victims' exposure to abusive or violent partners. Other resources, however, are related to higher levels of homicide, suggesting a retaliation effect when interventions stimulate increased aggression without adequately reducing exposure. In light of other research on deficiencies in accessing and implementing prevention resources, the results suggest that too little exposure reduction in severely violent relationships may be worse than none at all.

Second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children: New Estimates, Methods, and Challenges

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Lessons From NISMART-1

Richard J. Estes

NISMART-1 serves as a foundation for arriving at baseline estimates of the number of children exposed to a broad range of social risks, i.e., running away, being thrown away, abduction, sexual abuse, and so on. This presentation will discuss the usefulness of NISMART-1 in arriving at baseline estimates of the number of children in Canada, Mexico, and the United States who are exposed to sexual exploitation on an annual basis. The presentation will discuss

both conceptual and methodological issues encountered in applying the NISMART-1 framework to other studies of child victimization.

Stereotypical Abductions of Children: NISMART-2 Law Enforcement Study

Andrea Sedlak, Janis Sayer, Dana Schultz

This presentation will report on the Law Enforcement Study (LES), one part of the Second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART-2). The LES was undertaken to estimate the number of children who were victims of stereotypical abductions in 1997, to learn the investigation burden of such cases for law enforcement agencies, and to describe the circumstances of these abductions and characteristics of victims and perpetrators.

“Stereotypical abductions” embody parents’ worst fears: cases where children were abducted by strangers or slight acquaintances, under especially ominous or dire circumstances marked by distance taken (50 miles or more), time kept (overnight or longer), perpetrator’s intentions (permanently keeping, obtaining ransom for, or killing the child). Data were collected in two phases. In the first phase, a brief mail survey was sent to a nationally representative sample of 4,165 law enforcement agencies asking about the abductions they investigated during 1997. In the second phase, the agencies were contacted about any qualifying cases they reported and extensive telephone interviews were conducted with key investigating officers to obtain details about the circumstances of these cases. The study yielded national estimates of the number of stereotypical abductions, victim and perpetrator characteristics, information about the circumstances of the crime, and data about the investigation activities. Highlights of these findings will be presented.